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ARBATOV DISCUSSES NUCLEAR BALANCE IN EUROPE IN INTERVIEW

LD150010 London ITV Television Network in English 2200 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Interview with Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the USA and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by Martin Lewis in Moscow--recorded, date not specified: Arbatov speaks in English]

[Text] [Newscaster] NATO's foreign and defense ministers will decide next month on modernizing the alliance's tactical nuclear missiles, especially bringing in the American cruise missile to Britain and other countries. Only the Netherlands Government is still opposed. The Dutch want more talks with the Russians, and the Russians say they want talks too. Their top policy adviser Mr Georgiy Arbatov, who is a sort of Henry Kissinger in the Russian system told Martin Lewis in Moscow that NATO intelligence is wrong about the strength of Russia's forces, that the new missiles will upset the balance of power and if the logic of the arms race prevailed, Russia would be obliged to take additional steps in its own defense. Lewis put it to Mr Arbatov that Russia already has a military advantage in Europe. [begin recording]

[Arbatov] Well you know if they say that we have added the numbers of the (?long-range) missiles, I am sure it is not true and I think the Western intelligence has a long record of misleading the public on this point. I remember the bomber gaps, the so-called bomber gap of the fifties, the so-called missile gap in the sixties when the Soviet forces were tremendously overestimated. It was said in a few years that actually they were mistaken, but already the weapon systems of the West which allegedly had to balance out this so-called military buildup of the Soviet Union were already there. And here I am sure nobody has any reasons to disbelieve Mr Brezhnev who said that in a very serious way--the commander in chief of our armed forces--that for 10 years we have not added a single plane or a single rocket to our forces, we do not deploy our forces in Eastern Europe.

[Lewis] Do you accept that the buildup of Soviet arms in Eastern Europe is out of all proportion to what would be required for purely defensive purposes?

[Arbatov] No, this really has become propaganda cliche in the West, and I disagree with it completely. You know I am sure that well even according to Western sources which tend to overestimate the Soviet forces for certain reasons to justify their own military buildup...

[Lewis] How do you react to the argument that NATO is really only planning to introduce missiles that would enable NATO to catch up and achieve parity with the forces of the Eastern bloc?

[Arbatov] Well, I react to it as to a traditional pretext for a new military buildup, because there is a balance now, global balance and even regional balance and it, and it was confirmed by Luns, by President Carter, by many Western statesmen, even by many people of NATO, and what is being planned now is not simply catching up. This is the introduction of around 600 nuclear missiles which could reach the Soviet Union, and you must understand that this brings in a lot of difference. We have negotiated with the United States, it took a lot of pains and a lot of time, the SALT II agreement, where really the struggle was around well a dozen or couple of dozens of missiles, and now new American missiles are going to be added to it in numbers of 600. It changes the balance. And for us it is absolutely the same whether the American missiles, nuclear missiles, reach us from South Dakota or Utah or it will be done from West Germany or Belgium. So it changes the balance and so (?perhaps) we will be obliged to react to it. And I would say if we tried to catch up in all these things, you know this is a bit asymetrical balance. You have much more, 40 percent more manpower in Europe, NATO than Warsaw Pact according to Western sources.

If we tried to match it, it would be a new round in the arms race. You have, NATO has two...the United States has in NATO two nuclear allies. Have we to match it giving nuclear weapons to two of our allies in the Warsaw Pact? You have much more tactical nuclear weapons.

[Lewis] Nuclear weapons...

[Arbatov] Tactical, new weapons in Europe. I think you have two or three times more than we have, United States, American weapons mainly. So you know this is the usual arms race logic.

[Lewis] Mr Brezhnev also talked about Russia making a negative response if NATO went ahead with the cruise missile.

[Arbatov] No, it is not so.

[Lewis] Talking in Prague...

[Arbatov] No, no, no.

[Lewis] It was East Berlin...

[Arbatov] In his East Berlin speech, he exactly said that in case these weapons are deployed by NATO we will be obliged to take additional steps to strengthen our defense. Either we go on as we did for a couple of decades and building more and more weapons on both sides which leads nowhere and costs a lot of money and only increases the danger of war, or we will try out a new way of negotiations, of agreement, of decreasing the numbers of weapons and insuring peace. [end recording]

[Newscaster] In London the Foreign Office commented tonight that NATO's interest in bringing in cruise missiles stems from the recent build up of Russia's formidable SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers. It said that this has greatly increased the number of warheads and the accuracy and range of the Russian armory aimed at Europe at a time when NATO's comperable forces are becoming out of date and vulnerable.

NIKOLAYEV CRITICIZES H. APEL'S STANCE ON EUROMISSILES ISSUE

LD141617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[N. Nikolayev article: "The Pentagon's European Hostages"]

[Text] A recent issue of the Hamburg magazine DER STERN published a curious interview with FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel. It deals with important aspects of military-political relations between the West European NATO members and the United States.

Minister Apel resolutely refuted the increasing doubts in Western Europe as to the reliability of American "nuclear guarantees" in the event of a conflict. In particular, he attacked Henry Kissinger, who recently stated that in the conditions of global equilibrium the European NATO countries can no longer rely on the American "nuclear shield," that is, on U.S. strategic potential, and must therefore deploy new American medium-range missiles on their territory. The minister was categorical. [paragraph continues]

"This is an idiotic and false thesis," he stated. "If it were as Kissinger now asserts, we ought to keep our hands off [ubrat ruki proch ot] any medium-range range facilities in Europe. We do not want a nuclear conflict with the USSR and could not hold out in such a conflict."

There need be no doubt that the FRG is aware of the possible consequences for it of a nuclear conflict in Europe. But for the rest the minister's argument is unconvincing. After all, in the opinion of most West European strategists and experts, the American "nuclear guarantees" are already decrepit! So why the subjunctive mood? Perhaps Bonn better had "keep its hands off any medium-range facilities"? But Apel does not agree with this. He is convinced of the firmness of those guarantees and obviously believes that the deployment in the FRG of American missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and the transformation of the FRG into an additional launch pad for the U.S. strategic forces will make them absolutely indestructible. Is it so?

Looking at the arguments of those supporters of NATO "upgrading" who seem to be concerned about their own--West European--security interests, it is most often a question of the "conditional," not to say illusory nature of American nuclear guarantees and of the danger of "Europe's exclusion" from the sphere of American global "deterrence."

Doubts as to the reliability of U.S. nuclear guarantees in Western Europe arose as early as the sixties at the time of the NATO adoption of the doctrine of "flexible response." Even then it began to be said that the United States will hardly "sacrifice Chicago or Detroit for Hamburg and Munich."

Since the theory of "pre-emptive and selective nuclear strikes" became current in the Pentagon, the doctrine has matured there of "limited nuclear war" in the European and other regional theaters, and this has now begun to acquire specific features. The new doctrine's strategic aims are clear: To insure military superiority by deploying continental-strategic facilities in Western Europe and to exert constant pressure on the Soviet Union, which does not have similar facilities on the American Continent.

As regards military superiority, as L.I. Brezhnev put it, we shall see about that. Hardly anyone in the West has any doubt that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries are capable, if NATO's plans are implemented, of adopting the retaliatory measures necessary to restore the violated equilibrium.

But for Western Europe this will means a very substantial deterioration in its situation. The essence of the doctrine of "limited nuclear war" lies in the idea that American strategists, by allowing Western Europe to be subjected to a nuclear strike in the event of conflict, obtain, as they see it, a chance to protect their own territory from destruction. West Europeans, at the expense of whose security the United States seeks to obtain unilateral military advantages by deploying continetal-strategic facilities on their territories, are deprived of even that slight chance of surviving in the event of war which they had before. They are transformed into "nuclear hostages," and hostages are never given any guarantees!

Indeed, can West European political and military figures with a responsible approach to their countries' security interests rely on the assumption that the United States, inasmuch as it has already calculated the real possibility of "limited nuclear war" in Europe, will not, in the course of an "escalation" once it has begun, sacrifice the old world, despite the American formations and combat hardware deployed there, if it once decides that this would insure it success in keeping its own territory whole and inviolate? [paragraph continues]

In the above-mentioned interview, DER STERN journalists asked Hans Apel another question: "Mr Apel," they asked, "you are not only the FRG defense minister, but also a social democrat. It is your party which has always passionately opposed nuclear weapons on German soil. What if your comrades at the party congress to be held in December refuse to go along with you?"

"I will try quite frankly to explain to them how necessary it is to modernize NATO's weapons systems," the minister replied, "but at the same time I will stress that preference must continue to be given to arms control talks, while upgrading is unfortunately a necessary means of pressure to push those talks forward and maintain deterrence."

Judging by the statements of many prominent social democratic politicians and parliamentarians, it will not be so easy for the minister to convince them that he is right: that, for instance, it is only a question of "upgrading" and "modernization," and not of a dangerous U.S. and NATO attempt to change the equilibrium of forces in their favor; that the Soviet Union and the socialist countries will enter into talks under pressure; and, finally, that the deployment of American continental-strategic facilities in Western Europe, and above all in West Germany, will not significantly worsen the FRG's own situation.

West German social democrats sense the whole shakiness of the FRG coalition government's positions on this question. Is this not why some of them are saying, under their breath, that a NATO decision on the production of new American medium-range missiles and on their deployment in Western Europe is one thing, but the deployment itself is another, since 3-5 years will elapse before series production of these weapons begins in the United States, and, they say, a great deal could be agreed on during that time. That will do, gentlemen. Do not deceive yourselves or other people. Surely you do not seriously think that Washington will spend billions on producing weapons planned exclusively for Europe only to keep them in dumps across the ocean?

The new Soviet peace initiative and the proposals put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his recent visit to the GDR open up the real potential of averting a new spiral in the arms race and embarking on a path of real disarmament. As L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his answer to a PRAVDA correspondent's question: As for the practical resolution of the question of medium-range nuclear facilities on the European Continent, there is only one path--to begin talks. The chances of these talks' success will be undermined if decisions on the production and deployment in Western Europe of the aforementioned facilities are adopted in NATO before the talks are completed.

In proposing to insure for all European peoples a life in conditions of security and peace, "we hope," as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Berlin, "that realism, statesmanlike wisdom and ultimately simply common sense will prevail."

BABENKO DEPLORES UK DECISION TO BASE U.S. MISSILES ON TERRITORY

LD141642 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--TASS news analyst Yevgeniy Babenko writes: The European and world public continues to express serious concern over the plans of the Pentagon and NATO to deploy in a number of West European states an improved arsenal of American missile-nuclear arms.

One cannot fail to note, however, that at a time when many sober-minded political and public leaders in Western Europe belonging to different political parties voice concern over NATO's "initiative", which is at variance with the cause of detente, the Conservatives who are in power in London are actively insisting on the quickest modernisation of NATO's missile-nuclear armaments, that is on deployment in West Europe of missile-nuclear weapons, including 600 Pershing II and cruise missiles of increased range to be spearheaded against the Soviet Union.

The NATO Council is still preparing a decision which is to be discussed in Brussels next month while the Tory government, anxious to be first among the United States' West European NATO partners, has already announced its intentions: Britain agrees to the deployment of American missiles at U.S. air bases or in the counties of eastern Britain or in the central counties of the country.

So, instead of giving a positive reply to the new Soviet peace proposals, which were received with great interest throughout the world, instead of trying to make their own constructive contribution to the relaxation of military tension and to arms limitation in Europe, the British Conservatives are leading their country in quite a different direction--toward a more intensive arms race and worsening of the military and political situation in the continent and the whole world.

London's position with regard to the plans for "additionally arming" Western Europe reflects the keystones of the Conservatives' present foreign policy.

Summing up the preliminary results of Tory half-year rule, observers note that there is a good deal of space between what the Conservatives promised in their election manifesto before the May election and what they are actually doing now in the social and economic fields. Speaking at the recent annual conference of the Conservative Party in Blackpool, Defence Secretary F. Pym stated that programmes for a considerable expansion of military construction would be carried out without delay despite the serious economic difficulties experienced by the country.

It is planned to further increase military spending which has reached in the current year an astronomical figure of 10,000 million pounds sterling. These militaristic preparations, which provide specifically for the purchase of Trident-1 missiles in the United States and deployment of 150 cruise missiles in the east of Britain, are being made to the accompaniment of a London-inspired propaganda campaign over the non-existent "Soviet menace".

The Helsinki agreements were signed by the leaders of 35 states, Britain among them. Then how is the policy of detente and goodneighbour relations proclaimed in Helsinki to be reconciled with the present policy of the Tory government to build up arms and to aggravate the situation in Europe?

POLISH JOURNALIST ON NATO RESPONSE TO USSR INITIATIVES

LD141445 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 November 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 4 under the "Foreign Journalists in IZVESTIYA" rubric a 1,800-word article by Adam Wysocki, deputy chief editor of the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY, entitled "Reality Against Myths." Datelined Warsaw, the article discusses NATO's reaction to Brezhnev's disarmament proposals, noting that the first reaction of the authors of the myth of the Soviet threat was "confusion."

Wysocki notes that the subsequent response of "bellicose Pentagon figures and like-minded West Europeans" was to continue to prepare to deploy new missiles in Western Europe, and states that "the Beijing leaders are in solidarity with the West's militarist circles which are reluctant to come to terms with detente and the halting of the arms race." Noting that Western propaganda is the "threat from the East" as justification for the current NATO arms modernization, the article states that it is unclear "what specific facts can be the basis for fabrications about the 'Soviet threat' aimed at intimidating ordinary people in the United States and Western Europe. Finally, Wysocki states that detente implies good will on both sides and that anyone in the West who thinks that the desire for detente places commitments only on the socialist countries "is gravely in error."

U.S. OFFER TO WITHDRAW 1,000 WARHEADS A 'PROPAGANDA RUSE'

LD141347 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[S. Zykov article under the rubric "Apt Remarks": "In the Guise of a Goodwill Gesture"]

[Text] The American press, citing official sources, has reported that the U.S. Government is allegedly seeking from the Western allies "approval for a proposal to withdraw about 1,000 old-generation nuclear weapons now deployed in West Europe."

Commenting on the possibility of the United States making such a proposal, observers have assessed it as Washington's reaction to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives put forward in the speech delivered by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in Berlin 6 October. Certain people were quick to see this step as a "goodwill gesture" on Washington's part. But most commentators on both sides of the Atlantic have taken a very skeptical attitude toward it, noting that it raises a whole series of questions.

Naturally, if the United States really does want to reduce its nuclear potential in West Europe and, following the Soviet Union's example, promote military detente, then the American plan can only be welcomed. Unfortunately this has proven to be far from the case. The thorough analysis to which the U.S. proposal has been subjected in the press has shown that its authors were not even thinking about any limitation in the U.S. "nuclear presence" in Europe.

It emerged that the plan for withdrawing some obsolete nuclear facilities in West Europe has been under study in Washington for a long time. At one time at the Vienna talks the United States proposed something of the kind by way of a completely unequal exchange for a reduction in the Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces and armaments, to which those countries could not, of course, agree.

As for the content of the present proposal, as the press indicates, it envisages the "evacuation" of 1,000 of the most obsolete nuclear weapons out of the 7,000 now located on the territory of West European NATO countries. At issue, in particular, are the short-range Honest John tactical missiles and high explosive nuclear mines. The evacuation is made directly dependent on the adoption at the NATO Council session due to take place in December of a decision to deploy in West Europe about 600 cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles of great [explosive] power and a range permitting them to reach the western regions of the USSR.

In essence the American plan envisages not a reduction in the U.S. nuclear arsenal in West Europe but the replacement of obsolete types of tactical weapons with an equal number of qualitatively new continental-strategic nuclear missile devices. [paragraph continues]

As a result of this "modernization" the explosive power of American nuclear devices in Europe will increase many times over, at the same time increasing the threat of nuclear conflict and generating a new spiral in the arms race.

In the general opinion of observers, talk about a possible U.S. proposal to withdraw about 1,000 nuclear weapons from West Europe serves primarily propagandist purposes. L.I. Brezhnev's Berlin speech made a tremendous impression in international public opinion and, as the New York TIMES writes, "encourage those who criticize the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe." Washington leaders found themselves in a difficult position and frantically sought ways of displaying a "more impressive initiative." This, according to the newspaper, dictated the publicity given to the by no means new plan for the evacuation of 1,000 units of existing nuclear arms from West Europe.

But they were clearly unsuccessful with the "more impressive initiative." It only took a few days for the "evacuation plan" to appear to the public in its true light, namely as the latest propaganda ruse, having nothing to do with the aims of military detente.

KOLESNICHENKO CITES U.S. PUBLIC'S CALL FOR REALISM ON ARMS POLICY

LD141057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch: "To Display Realism; Demands of the American Public"]

[Text] New York, 11 November--The intention of the West's aggressive imperialist circles to deploy new medium-range American nuclear missiles in West Europe has given rise to an acute political debate in the United States. Many U.S. public organizations have now begun a mass campaign demanding that Congress intervene in the administration's foreign policy so as to make the White House renounce its dangerous plans to deploy in West Europe new types of medium-range missiles capable of reaching the Soviet Union's territory.

Thus, for example, following a call from the "committee of American friends in the service of society," thousands of Americans are sending letters and cables to the White House and the U.S. Senate demanding the abandonment of the deployment of Pershing II missiles and land-based cruise missiles in West Europe. "There is no justification for our unilateral decision to get European consent to the deployment of a new generation of nuclear weapons, which represents a dangerous escalation of the arms race at a time when the USSR is proposing talks on mutual arms reduction," letters arriving at the White House point out. Senators are receiving messages urging them to "come out against President Carter's unilateral decision to get European consent to the deployment of a new generation of nuclear weapons." Public organizations such as the coalition for new foreign and military policy and the working group for disarmament and other representatives of the country's progressive forces have joined in this campaign.

The campaign launched by American peace champions has been given a new boost by the publication here of the reply of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the PRAVDA correspondent's question. [paragraph continues]

The substance of the reply reported by the mass media is not only being commented on widely in the press but has also sharply intensified the debate over the plans to deploy medium-range American nuclear missiles in West Europe.

All observers point to the fact that in his reply to the PRAVDA correspondent's question L.I. Brezhnev "combined a proposal for immediate talks with a warning of the danger which could result from NATO's decision to take the path of implementing plans to deploy new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe before the end of the talks." The Washington POST, for example, cites L.I. Brezhnev's words to the effect that the deployment of medium-range American missiles in Europe will undermine the chances of holding talks on reducing Soviet and Western missile forces.

Now at the center of attention, the new Soviet initiative is plainly not to the liking of rightwing forces and representatives of the military-industrial complex, who are endeavoring to belittle its significance and to persuade the public of the need to continue the arms race. This approach is also reflected in official Washington's stance. Realizing that it would mean going against public opinion to dismiss "out of hand" the Soviet proposals aimed at making progress on the whole range of problems of military detente and arms limitation, the administration is tryng to cast aspersions on the Soviet initiatives, to portray them as "propagandist" and to find in them some "special intentions" calculated to "weaken the will of the allies" and so forth.

At the same time Washington is increasing pressure on its allies to make them agree to the decision planned for NATO's December session on the deployment in West European countries of new American missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory.

Concerning this tactic, the Washington POST, for example, tells readers that "the United States will reply to the Soviet president's proposal after NATO has made its decision on the deployment of new medium-range missiles." W. Pincus, the author of the Washington POST article, cites a certain important person (who did not wish to give his name) in the administration who voices in advance "total certainty" that "resolute Soviet opposition to new arms will not prevent NATO approving measures to deploy American missiles in Europe."

There are many people in the United States today who understand that the realization of such plans would have extremely dangerous consequences. The U.S. peace council has called the threat to deploy American Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe a "sinister intention."

The Soviet proposals, the U.S. peace council statement reads, ought to meet with a positive response from the U.S. administration and should be greeted with reciprocal measures of a similar kind, for these initiatives have contributed to easing international tension and strengthening genuine international security. However, American peace champions point out, the reaction of President Carter and Brzezinski, his assistant for national security affairs, to these proposals shows the source of the real threat to peace.

(M. Mueller), executive director of the International League of Women for Peace and Freedom, has declared that her organization welcomes the Soviet proposals. [paragraph continues]

"We hope," she said, "for changes in U.S. policy, which has so far been aimed at deploying additional nuclear arms in Europe." Speaking on behalf of workers' organizations, the well-known labor union figure A. Feinglass described the new Soviet initiative as "a big step in the right direction."

Reflecting the position of sober-minded Americans, the DAILY WORLD writes: "The Soviet Union now proposes to reduce the number of its medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Western regions of the USSR. It is trying to get NATO to abandon measures which would upset the existing correlation of forces. Such an upset, as is known, could occur as the result of implementing the American plan to deploy in West Europe an additional 572 U.S. strategic missiles aimed at Soviet cities and industrial targets. The Soviet proposals are proof of the Soviet Union's peaceful policy aimed at insuring international security."

Today millions of Americans voice the hope that Washington and its allies will display a sense of realism and responsibility.

PROEKTOR WARNS OF DANGER FROM WEST'S MILITARIST MENTALITY

ID141207 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 46, 9 Nov 79 pp 4-6 LD

[D. Proektor article: "At a Turning Point: Questions of War and Peace in Present-Day Conditions"]

[Excerpt] The creative nature of the foreign policy of the USSR and its allies has manifested itself in peace-loving initiatives which have yielded great results. The Soviet Union's contribution to the elaboration of the contemporary foundations of the policy of peace and detente is very great and multifaceted. The all-European conference on security and cooperation, the Soviet-American SALT talks, other fruitful talks--all these steps in whose implementation the Soviet Union plays a most important part constitutes a kind of breakthrough beyond the customary trends in diplomacy. They constitute a different style, a new political methodology in resolving the problems of war and peace. The future, we hope, belongs to them.

The SALT II agreement includes a number of fundamentally important ideas and provisions which have opened up a new stage not only in the practice but also in the theory of international relations. At the SALT talks a path toward mutual stabilization and equalization of the military-strategic potentials of the mightiest world powers has been found for the first time. In the historical context this is a step forward in relations between states. Agreement has been reached on the sides' unified views on one of the fundamental questions of national and international security and on the nature of modern warfare and ways of averting it, and the composition of the two powers' strategic forces has been revealed.

Thus, a practice is being established of reasonable, reciprocal compromises in the quest for new forms of insuring security and averting world war. Political flexibility in elaborating equitable solutions is increasingly being counterposed to the old, fruitless, maximalist "all or nothing" principle of the times of the world wars and the cold war.

Whereas in all past epochs it was believed that security is insured primarily by the greatest possible preponderance of force, from now on the very important principle of equality and identical security is proclaimed. [paragraph continues]

In other words today political wisdom is manifested not in the uncontrolled buildup of arms but in mutual restraint in the sphere of creating new types of strategic offensive weapons, that is, means of waging war which embody the most modern technology.

The mutual limitation of strategic potentials, the establishment of a previously unknown system of mutual verification and control--all this shows that the SALT II treaty embodies a new approach to resolving a number of key problems of war and peace. This gives the treaty an additional humanistic meaning.

The new approach to problems of war and peace is also clearly manifested in the Soviet Union's proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in his Berlin speech. The decision on the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of a significant number of Soviet troops, including 1,000 tanks, is an almost unprecedented political act of good will. It has become possible thanks to the successes of political detente and the development of cooperation in Europe, which during the 1970's has made this continent one of the most peaceful and stable regions of the world. Such is one of the fruitful consequences of the process of European detente. The Soviet Union has declared its readiness to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear devices deployed in its western regions on condition that no additional similar devices are deployed in West Europe. It is known that NATO has concentrated a powerful nuclear potential in West Europe. This is the so-called American forward-based system. This structure constitutes a combined ground, sea and airborne offensive nuclear mechanism targeted on the Soviet Union.

Finally, the USSR advocated further confidence-building measures in Europe, making a number of new proposals and expressing readiness to examine other ideas aimed at reducing the danger of the outbreak of war in Europe.

All this indicates that in the sphere of international relations and military policy a series of criteria and natural laws unknown in past history has begun to be formed. They have been engendered by the demands of the scientific and technical revolution and in the last analysis by the processes of the revolutionary transformation of the world. We, the Soviet people, cannot but assess these shifts as a major success in the implementation of the fundamental concepts of the political philosophy of socialism and as the result of its protracted struggle for the fundamental restructuring of the entire system of international relations on peaceful principles.

Of course, nobody could have guessed what concrete treaty forms the present stage of development would take. But events have in general proved the justice and force of Lenin's prediction that a better order cannot be created by means of wars and bloodshed and that peaceful coexistence is necessary and inevitable. Increasing recognition is also being granted to the truths which were voiced by socialism long ago; peace is indivisible, and there is no longer any choice on questions of war and peace.

What threatens the New Trends?

At one time Napoleon was able to tell the British ambassador lightly: "Malta or war!" In 1887 Bismarck asked the French ambassador, as if it was something of little significance: "So, shall we have peace or war?" In the nuclear era politicians do not have this option, since there is no reasonable alternative to peace for the great powers. However, the new trends in the policy of peace and international security are threatened by much that is inherent in the very nature of the capitalist system. [paragraph continues]

It is by no means a question of the particular personal belligerence of any of its present leaders. In this sense the times of Frederick of Prussia and William II are long gone. It is a question of the particular features of a social system in which a powerful war-oriented machine has taken root. This machine embraces broad strata of society which are materially, professionally and spiritually associated with the constant reproduction of the lethal instruments of war.

This social machine includes not only the mighty military concerns and the caste of professional military men, although, of course, the famous military-industrial complex forms its core. It also incorporates very many representatives of the supreme state administration, those parliamentarians who are closely associated with militarist circles, privileged scientific cadres involved in developing new means of warfare, the vast civilian apparatus which services the armed forces, a ramified network of mass news media, the military lobby, arms-marketing institutions, the body of retired military men, militarist alliances and organizations.... International tension and confrontation are advantageous to them all. They control a huge share of the capitalist world's national health and economic, scientific and--I would say--political and psychological potential.

The utilization by imperialist politicians of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution for military purposes may lead to a new qualitative leap in the development of means of destruction, a leap which aggressive Western circles are planning for the 1980s. If a qualitative leap in the arms race is permitted, as history shows, it is liable to cause the destabilization of the international balance of forces and acute political crises. Even illusory and temporary advantages can push aggressive forces into attempts to achieve their political goals by military means.

The extensive new programs of military preparations being planned for the 1980s in NATO countries, above all in the United States, apparently have three main aims:

--The creation of a situation of global and European military superiority over socialism (regardless of the SALT II treaty, which enshrines the sides' agreement not to seek this) on the basis of a mighty technological, military-economic and strategic challenge in all spheres of armaments and military building without exception.

--The achievement by this means of political hegemonism and the stepping up of opposition to possible social changes and shifts in various parts of the world, particularly in Europe and the developing countries.

--The continuation of the course of detente and arms control, but only from a position of strength, which objectively can hardly actively promote either detente or arms control.

The heart and soul of conservative trends is still militarism. As before, it marches in the vanguard of the forces fighting against the changing reality. It is targeted both externally--against socialism and the national liberation movements--and internally--against everything capable of shifting the correlation of class forces in the capitalist countries to the left.

Contemporary militarism is no longer what it was in times past. Although it does try to drag its conservative dogmas of "force and deterrence" into a modern world full of social dynamism, at the same time it is adapting flexibly to changing conditions.

It resorts increasingly rarely to the traditional, primitive methods of influencing minds. Bravura "goose step" parades and bellicose cries have practically been left in the past. The modern militarism which has become part of the system of bourgeois democracy, renouncing everything archaic and ostentatious, is increasingly concentrating its efforts in the sphere of sophisticated technology and the production and control of ultramodern weapons. Militarism has also become more dangerous in that the former "kill norms," numbered in millions of people over the course of a war, are no longer any limit for it. It is now a question of tens of millions of deaths in a matter of hours.

The danger of modern militarism also lies in the distortion of man's spiritual principles. People are incessantly inundated with information on the capabilities for the destruction of all living things; all this accustoms people to think in terms of megatons, thousands of warheads and the probability of the destruction of big cities and the elimination of whole countries and peoples. People in bourgeois society are drawn involuntarily into the whirlpool of some kind of postmilitarist world outlook--the monstrous offspring of the arms business, nuclear electronic technology, military-bureaucratic and economic calculation, of aggressive superstrategy and clamorous capitalist publicity and propaganda. People are gradually being taught that their destiny depends on the elite which produces all this and on those who control the instruments of death. Militarism, having grown outwardly quieter, has in fact burst into Western society from another angle and with violent force. Is not this an encroachment on man's very essence, an attack on his soul and his rights?

By such means an atmosphere of mass psychological stress is sometimes created in the West. All that is politically abnormal on questions of war and peace begins at times to seem almost self-evident. But can it be forgotten that it was out of just such a militarist fever that both world wars exploded?

Of course, the stress created by the frenzied "Soviet threat" propaganda is the most dangerous to the cause of peace. This propaganda is used in the West to justify literally everything dreamed up within the militarist machine. In order to exist it has an organic need for the constant renewal of the spectre of "aggressive socialism" which is allegedly prepared to start a war for the sake of some kind of aggressive programs.

Mankind has reached a turning point on questions of war and peace. For the first time in history the conditions are being created for excluding world military conflicts from the system of international relations. The sphere of the aggressive use of military force is being limited. Prospects for consolidating peace are acquiring an increasingly firm basis in the policy of peaceful coexistence, detente and cooperation. The all-round strengthening and development of new trends in international policy, based on deep awareness of the objective laws of contemporary development, are of decisive significance for the future.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP DECISION 'DANGEROUS STEP'

LD142306 Moscow TASS in English 2247 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

An agreement in principle has been given in reply to the demands made by the Pentagon and the NATO top line-up to the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in The Hague:

Eleven defence ministers of the North Atlantic bloc, after two-day debates, today declared for "modernization" of the NATO nuclear forces. But this is not the final decision--it is for the NATO Council's winter session to say the last world. But, though the Nuclear Planning Group has no powers to shape the strategy of the bloc, and draws up only recommendations, without this preparatory work, wrote the West German FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, "NATO would have nothing to discuss in December in Brussels".

Thus, another step has been made along the dangerous road towards turning the population of a number of West European states, above all the FRG, into a kind of "a nuclear hostage" of the Pentagon, and their territories--into a missile-nuclear testing range for the American and NATO command. And this is clearly realized by the peoples of Europe: In the past few days alone held in different parts of the Old World were new powerful demonstrations against Western circles' attempts to aggravate the military-political situation in the continent and in the world. As is shown by numerous pronouncements by prominent foreign leaders and mass media, the public is becoming increasingly aware that in case of realisation of American designs to deploy on the West European territory about 600 perfected American nuclear medium-range missiles, Europe will be drawn into a new spiral of the arms race, and the process of detente will be gravely imperiled.

The loud voices of the demonstrators, who picketted the building where the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group was held in The Hague, penetrated, it seemed, into the closed-door session hall, found their reflection in a sharp outburst of contradictions between participants in the NATO session. Thus, a representative of the Netherlands said that no decision in deployment of missiles should be taken by the North Atlantic bloc until negotiations with the Soviet Union, including on nuclear weapons in Europe, begin and give these or other results. There is a word about hesitation among Danes, Norwegians, Belgians....

And though a different viewpoint prevailed in The Hague (with London, according to THE FINANCIAL TIMES, having even agree to deploy on the British territory more American cruise missiles than planned before), the NATO top line-up, and there is every indication of that, intends in the near future to even more intensify the propaganda hullaballoo around some "Soviet military threat" in order to try to weaken the movement, growing in Europe, against deployment there of perfected American missile-nuclear arsenal aimed against the Soviet Union and its allies.

The progressive public, in its turn, is not going to remain indifferent in the face of such a massive offensive on the part of NATO. A year ago, recalls the British MORNING STAR, as a result of the public pressure the United States and its NATO partners were compelled to put aside the plans of deploying the neutron weapon on European soil. Now it is necessary to demand that the NATO powers should give a serious reply to the Soviet peace initiatives which are aimed at reduction of troops and missile armaments.

Really, the Soviet peace initiatives, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin, along with an extensive package of proposals made earlier on questions of peace and disarmament could, provided good will of the other side, become the foundation for further relaxation of international tension, consolidation of detente, implementation of real disarmament. There is only one way for practical solution of the issue--it is necessary to get down to negotiations on these problems without delay.

And, on the contrary, realization of the above-mentioned plans of the Pentagon and NATO would largely aggravate the whole situation in Europe, strongly intensify on the European Continent the threat of a military conflict with the use of nuclear weapons. Great responsibility now rests with the governments of the NATO states for the choice they are to make next month in the course of the winter "Atlantic Week" in Brussels.

STUDIO NINE DISCUSSES BREZHNEV INITIATIVES, CHINA, KAMPUCHEA

LD132240 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 3 Nov 79 LD

["Studio Nine" program with Valentin Zorin, PRAVDA political observer and Leonid Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department]

[Text] [Zorin] Good evening comrades: We are meeting again in Studio Nine of the Ostankino Television Center. Almost a month has passed since the day when, speaking in Berlin on behalf of the Soviet Union, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev outlined serious and constructive proposals aimed at further reducing tension in the world, at reducing military confrontation in Europe. We can in full conformity with the true state of affairs note that these new Soviet initiatives have become during the past month a kind of axis around which many important events on the international arena have revolved. The Soviet proposals have been dealt with by all the leading political and state leaders, newspapers, magazines, and many commentaries and the public.

We at Studio Nine are receiving many of your letters, comrades, supporting the initiative of the Soviet state, and raising many specific questions connected with these initiatives. Sometimes the questions are very pointed, and this is quite understandable because Soviet people are very worried and very deeply concerned with the problems of detente, the problems of the situation in Europe, and this is why we have decided to devote our regular discussion in Studio Nine to answers to your questions, comrades. We shall select the most important ones and those found most frequently in your letters and naturally we shall not avoid questions.

To answer your letters, we have invited to our studio Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, whom you have often met. Our discussion today is taking place on the eve of the anniversary of the October Revolution. One of the first and main October slogans was the slogan "Peace to Nations," and it is not difficult to find a clear-cut and logical relation between the policy of the struggle for peace proclaimed from the first days of the existence of the Soviet state and the most recent foreign policy initiatives of our country which were outlined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. These proposals are significant on many levels. If you formulate their essence in a more or less concise manner, what could you say, Leonid Mitrofanovich, in connection with these proposals, these initiatives?

[Zamyatin] First of all, it is a matter of the readiness of the Soviet Union to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear devices in the western regions of our country if there will be no additional deployment of this kind of weapons in Western Europe. Then these proposals deal with the unilateral reduction of the numbers of Soviet troops in central Europe and the withdrawal within a period of 12 months from the GDR, in accordance with our own initiative, our goodwill, of up to 20,000 Soviet military personnel and also 1,000 tanks and other military material. Leonid Ilich's speech contained specific proposals for increasing the measure of trust in Europe, especially regarding warning of military maneuvers, the movement of troops at the level of 20,000 men and limiting the maximum number of troops taking part in military maneuvers to approximately 40,000-50,000 men.

I would like to emphasize one more important point in the proposals and initiatives outlined by Leonid Ilich in Berlin, and that is that Leonid Ilich confirmed that the Soviet Union will not use nuclear weapons against the states which do not possess such weapons, do not produce them, do not acquire them and do not have them on their territory.

And another integral part of the proposals of the Soviet Union if you summarize them once again, is that the Soviet Union has very clearly stated that after the SALT II treaty comes into effect the Soviet Union will be ready to take part in talks on SALT III, in which we are ready to discuss not only questions connected with the quantitative and qualitative reduction of strategic nuclear devices, but also of other weapons, that is medium-range weapons about which there is talk in the Western capitals and which were dealt with the Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's proposals. And if you sum up these proposals and then look...

[Zorin] This is the reaction. Almost a month has passed and we can assess the reaction. It shows that on the one hand among wide public circles there is understanding and support for the Soviet proposals, and on the other hand you get the impression that definite circles in the West are continuing their activity and preparing the ground for the deployment of American missiles, and shrouding this in all kinds of verbal contortions. I would like to read you one letter, or rather an excerpt from a letter, and ask you to answer our viewer as these questions are contained in many letters. It is the letter from Comrade (Lebedev) who lives in Ryazan. He writes the following: It is well known that the United States is now pushing through a plan for the deployment in West European countries of medium-range missiles. Brought close to the Soviet borders these American missiles, whatever they are called, constitute a threat to our security. It is all the same to us from where these missiles are launched, from the territory of the United States or Western Europe, and whatever they are called, strategic or medium range, if they can reach our territory. Can you, in this connection, say that it is not a issue of increased military threat to our country?

[Zamyatin] I think that you can, because now in the world there is a definite parity, an equality of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States, between the two blocs, NATO and the Warsaw Pact. A very important agreement on limiting strategic weapons, what we call SALT II, has been adopted. The agreement has been signed. The agreement set out from the premise that this understanding, this arrangement, must not violate the existing parity, the existing approximate equality of forces of two states and two blocs. And when so to speak this agreement had taken a definite specific shape--and it was actually a compromise which took note of absolutely all the aspects which insure national security both for the Soviet Union and the United States--suddenly there appeared a new idea, the idea of deploying in Europe, as our viewer writes correctly, deploying 572--the precise figure by the Americans--medium-range missiles on the European Continent in NATO countries, then as you have correctly written there arises a whole number of arguments on the part of leaders of Western countries who would like to camouflage this action of the United States, who would like to present it as an action arising first of all as a countermeasure, more precisely, deriving from the policy of the Soviet Union, from the Soviet Union upsetting the equilibrium of forces, especially in Europe. And this has been mentioned recently by Mr Genscher and he...

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, excuse me, I just want to draw the attention of our viewers and ask you to deal at length with this point. You have mentioned Mr Genscher, and he brought out a sort of theory or thesis of inequilibrium, and coined the term imbalance, or the absence of balance, between the forces of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries, and using these talks about "imbalance" NATO is now discussing the question of the need for urgent rearmament, of rearming before beginning talks with the Soviet Union. And I beg you to deal at length with this subject in particular.

[Zamyatin] I think that Mr Genscher is here entering into polemics first of all with U.S. President Carter, and is arguing with his own Minister of Defense Mr Apel, who has stated many times, just like U.S. Secretary of State Vance, that there is an equality of forces in the world.

I refer to the statement 3 days ago by Mr Vance that during the years after World War II we in the United States depended in the matter of our own security first on our, that is American, monopoly in the field of nuclear weapons and then on our supremacy in strategic weapons. And now the world has changed, says Vance. Our strategic and military power is formidable, but we have passed from a world in which we had supremacy in strategic weapons to a world in which there is equivalence in essence between the United States and the Soviet Union, the West and the East. They both possess sufficient technical resources to remain equal to each other, none of the sides being willing to allow the other to achieve a decisive superiority.

So here is the statement of a competent man who says things which are in direct contradiction to what Mr Genscher says. And he sets out to prove that yes, truly there is an imbalance of forces and that the Soviet Union has violated the balance of these forces in that it has lately deployed a number of medium-range missiles in Europe which have changed, as Genscher says, the Eurostrategic correlation of forces and that means that Genscher is now introducing in effect a new classification, that if there was a global balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, between the Soviet Union and the United States, from which they set out, in effect, when they worked out agreements including SALT II, Genscher now promotes the following theory: That there is still a balance of forces between West Europe and the Soviet Union. And this balance, with America left out, has allegedly been violated and for this reason the states of the West including the FRG must ask the United States to produce Pershing II and cruise missiles and to ask it deploy them on NATO territory, and the NATO countries must give their consent to the deployment of these 572 missiles in order to eliminate this imbalance, this upset equilibrium. And then Genscher follows with the logic--not for the first time and not just once, he repeats the thought constantly--that it is necessary to rearm in order to disarm.

Well you have to excuse me but this is such an illogical theory, for if a state begins to produce medium-range missiles like the Pershing II it just does not produce them to scrap them and dispose of them on the rubbish heap. That is not how things are. The United States has over a period of several years, made technological preparations for organizing the production of new, qualitatively new missiles--the Pershing II's which have a range of 2,500 kilometers. It conducted technological and scientific preparations for producing land-based cruise missiles for deployment in, among other places, the European theater of military operations with a range also of approximately 2,500-2,600 kilometers.

For what purpose? To hit targets in the Soviet Union. It means that these tactical missiles, or Eurostrategic missiles as they are called, constitute a direct threat to the Soviet Union. They are aimed at the Soviet Union and do not pursue the aim of correcting some kind of inequality in Europe, but they are aimed at insuring for the United States first of all a supremacy of forces over the Soviet Union, and at destroying the balance on which is now based the policy of relaxation of tension and gradual reduction of armaments and the totality of the agreements which must be concluded in order to reduce the confrontation between the military blocs.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, in the West they understand that you cannot convince the public with abstract formulas. They juggle facts, or what they present as facts. Thus they say, for instance, that the Soviet missiles which they call the SS-20 or the Soviet Backfire bomber are new elements in the strategic situation in Europe. They did not exist in the past. These new elements--the SS-20 missiles and the Backfire--have emerged, this has complicated the situation, and so they are asking for these countermeasures. What can we say in connection with these so-called facts?

[Zamyatin] I will tell you the following: That in matters of national security some Western leaders come up with different yardsticks when they measure it.

They want to use one yardstick for measuring their own national security and a shorter yardstick for measuring our national security. That is the situation in which some leaders like Mr Genscher have found themselves. The point is that when they take stock of the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, then the Western powers count only French and British medium-range weapons and completely ignore the forward-based American weapons. What are American forward-based weapons? They are missiles located in submarines which cruise in the Mediterranean, missile-carrying aircraft located on aircraft carriers operating in the Mediterranean and the North Sea, and which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons and hitting targets on Soviet territory....

[Zorin interrupts] And they pretend that they do not exist and that they exist in name only.

[Zamyatin] Yes, and if you take stock of all that, that is, the U.S. forward-based weapons, including tactical aircraft capable of hitting targets on the territory of the Soviet Union from the territory of the FRG, then what I said about weapons based on aircraft carriers, on submarines--for example, two U.S. submarines which are in the operational system of the NATO command and are equipped with 16 Poseidon missiles, and each missile has 12 warheads--and all that does not count. And so it happens that when computations are being made by the Western powers, they have their own arithmetic, and if we count the American forward-based weapons and the French medium-range and strategic weapons and also the British and U.S. aircraft which are located on British bases and which are also intended to carry nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union, then the United States and the other NATO countries which we have talked about have approximately 1,500 units of nuclear carriers targeted on the Soviet Union. That is the kind of arithmetic you should comprehend when data about the Soviet Union is quoted.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, there is another kind of arithmetic to which I think we should pay attention. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt spoke recently. Justifying the need to bring about the deployment of U.S. Pershing II missiles in Europe, he referred to the following circumstance, which is that the new Soviet medium-range missiles--and I have already said that they are designated SS-20--cannot be compared in any way, said the federal chancellor, for the range of the missiles which these SS-20 missiles replace and which are old missiles, SS-4 and SS-5 as they are called: that the new missiles cannot be compared in any way with their predecessors and on this too is built the conclusion about it being justified and necessary to deploy new American missiles in Europe.

[Zamyatin] First of all you must pay attention to the statement by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--and it was also contained in his speech in Berlin--when he said that in the last decade on the territory of the European part of the Soviet Union, the number of medium-range nuclear weapon carriers has not been increased by a single missile, not by a single aircraft. On the contrary the number of medium-range missile launching pads has even been somewhat reduced. This is ignored in the West. Leonid Ilich has stated that there has been a reduction in the number of medium bombers--it refers to what you say about the Backfire. The Soviet Union does not deploy such weapons at all on the territory of other states. And when they say that in the last few years the Soviet Union has allegedly deployed new types of medium-range weapons, then I, not fearing that rude word, would say that they who speak like that are falsifying the true state of affairs. The Soviet Union has not deployed new types of medium-range weapons in Europe, and this has been stated by Leonid Ilich. You say that Schmidt has said that the range of the missiles which he designates SS-20--that is how they are designated in the West--exceeds the range of the missiles which they have replaced, the SS-4, the SS-5, then he is making a very big mistake. And in this instance I would like to quote our esteemed General Sergey Fedorovich Akhrameyev who in this connection, here at Studio Nine, said not so long ago but when addressing himself to President Carter. [paragraph continues]

He said that he was very mistaken, that the range of the SS-4 and the SS-5 is not less than that of the SS-20, and I would like to apply these words to the statement made by Helmut Schmidt and say that apparently disinformation is coming from the very same source, from the words of American intelligence organs, feeding both the United States and the FRG. Here it was stated by Akhrameyev, first USSR deputy chief of staff, and it reflects the true state of affairs. And here is another point. You have said that they say that new weapons of the Soviet Union, the SS-20, have been deployed.

I would reply to our Western opponents who say this that when the SALT II agreement was being worked out, and when questions including the question of medium-range missiles were being discussed--the entire situation on insuring national security was discussed--there also was talk of the SS-20 missiles. This means that it was taken into account when the agreement on strategic missiles was being balanced. We also raised the question of forward deployment by the U.S. It is not by chance that their protocol and the final document--the communique--says that during discussion of the SALT II treaty questions connected with strategic as well as other types of weapons will be examined. This means that medium-range weapons are included, and any country can raise the question of forward deployment as well. The SALT II agreement was previously a matter of consultation with NATO member-countries, and they already knew of the existence of medium-range means. The Soviet Union has not possessed them for just a year but at least for decades. This question did not arise then, but now this question has become acute because the United States is exerting pressure on the European countries to deploy 600 medium-range missiles, qualitatively new missiles. This is not modernization, these are new missiles with a new range about which I have already spoken and which introduce a new situation in the correlation of forces in Europe. Naturally, if the U.S. plans are really implemented, the Soviet Union will have to adopt reciprocal measures against this situation. This is not blackmail as someone said in the Western press, stating that the Soviet Union blackmails with reciprocal measures. This is stupidity because the Soviet Union must really insure its national security and its defense and when there is a desire to create a superiority in these forces, when another 600 missiles aimed at the Soviet Union are being brought close to our borders--as the letter states correctly--aimed at our targets on Soviet territory, the Soviet Union will naturally have to take countermeasures. And it will take corresponding measures.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, you spoke about various maneuvers by Western politicians. In fact these maneuvers are intended to weaken the impression made on the public by our proposals, the proposals which Leonid Ilich made on behalf of our state. I would like to draw the attention of our viewers to a detail in this connection. Among the proposals you reminded us of when you spoke of the main proposal is the initiative of the unilateral withdrawal of 1,000 tanks and up to 20,000 servicemen from GDR territory. Everything appears quite clear. A unilateral gesture, a gesture of goodwill, showing sincere aspirations to reduce the confrontation. What is there to argue about? However, the Western press has managed during this month to organize discussions on this subject. They either say that it is propaganda, but propaganda means words, and in this case it is a question of action. One could ask what prevents the West from carrying out similar propaganda. Let them engage in such propaganda and withdraw their armed forces [few words missing between recordings] which demands reciprocal measures from the other side, must be studied.

The Soviet Union proposes as a gesture of goodwill to withdraw unilaterally a certain number of armed forces. When the question of study is stated, it is obvious that it is part of an effort to create some kind of distrust about these proposals, as you have said. In this connection I would like to ask you the following, Leonid Mitrofanovich: It seems that Western politicians are not succeeding in bypassing such an initiative, such a unilateral step.

Recently a proposal was presented that is being exaggerated in the pages of the Western press, and that some Western statesmen are talking about, that the United States also is prepared to make a unilateral goodwill gesture and withdraw 1,000 missiles from Europe. They consider that they have 7,000 and that they would withdraw 1,000. There is an attempt to present this as an example of goodwill. What is behind this, and could one consider that withdrawal of 1,000 missiles mentioned in Western propaganda now, as a gesture of goodwill?

[Zamyatin] I would like to give a more precise definition. The American press has reported this proposal. However, it is not a question of missiles. It is a question of the fact that the U.S.--the Washington POST has written about it recently--that the U.S. during the recent mission by Aaron, Brzezinski's deputy, who toured all the NATO countries and exerted pressure on NATO states to adopt the American proposal in its pure form--as he said--on the deployment of American missiles--new medium-range missiles--to exert this pressure and to reply to the Soviet initiative, he suggested the following: that the United States could make a statement, as the press writes, that they will reduce the nuclear weapons by about 1,000 in Europe. However, the American press itself decoded Mr Aaron's statements made to the NATO countries during his talks and writes that these are old models of various American nuclear weapons.

[Zorin] Which have to be withdrawn anyway.

[Zamyatin] Which have to be withdrawn one way or another. These are nuclear mines [miny], these are obsolete "Honest John" missiles, these are obsolete nuclear warheads, and so forth. This is what the talk is about. Whether it is so or not, we have no official statement from the United States. One can only judge from what the American press says.

[Zorin] We have here several letters from--I could even say many letters--about questions connected with the SALT II treaty. Many of our viewers in particular draw attention to the discussions in Western propaganda and by Western statesmen who keep affirming that the SALT II treaty is more profitable for the Soviet Union than the United States. It is said by the circles who now want to delay ratification of the SALT II treaty by the Senate. What draws ones attention is that particular efforts in this respect are made by people who in the past played key roles in Washington.

This includes former President Ford, former Secretary of State Kissinger, former Commander in Chief of the NATO Allied Armed Forces, General Haig, and several other former generals. In connection with the question about the SALT II treaty being more profitable for some and less so for others, I would like to ask you, Leonid Mitrofanovich, to make a comment.

[Zamyatin] I think that there cannot be two opinions on this subject because both Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter said "clearly" after the signing of the SALT II treaty, that this treaty is really in the national security interests of both states, the Soviet Union and the United States, and that it is based on a principle of insuring equal security. To say that the treaty is profitable to one side is incorrect. As far as the statements by the have-beens are concerned, I can say that at one time I have frequently heard speeches made by Mr Kissinger at his press conferences when he was a participant in talks on working out the SALT treaty. I also heard Mr Ford who said in Vladivostok, in particular, to the journalists that such a treaty is essential to the United States, just as it is essential for the Soviet Union.

Now I think that when these people speak against the treaty, or rather criticize the treaty in its present form, one of the elements is the fact that Ford in Vladivostok reached agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons and began his electoral campaign based on promises of limiting strategic weapons, reducing U.S. military expenditures and promises to the voters of a wide program which would lead to increasing U.S. economic potentials through reductions in the arms race. At some stage of his election campaign he retreated from these provisions, in fact. He retreated from the Vladivostok agreement and began a campaign which impressed the military-industrial complex of the United States and I assure you that he lost many votes because of this, since the voters saw the inconsistency of this man. Kissinger was a participant in working out this agreement. Now they want to justify their opportunistic attitude to this agreement basically worked out in Vladivostok, by criticizing the present government, again taking into account the electoral campaign and playing up to the mood of the rightwing circles, and the military-industrial complex circles.

[Zorin] Here are several questions also about the SALT II treaty. Here is a letter from Omsk. It was written by a worker, Comrade Vasilyev. He asks what would happen if the U.S. Senate fails to ratify the SALT II treaty? What would USSR reaction be?

[Zamyatin] You know, I think that there are enough sensible people in the United States to repulse the attacks made by certain forces on the SALT II treaty. As I have already said, one cannot be guided by the principle "the worse, the better" in this case. Therefore if there is a question of the treaty not being ratified through the fault of the United States, then the value of the United States as a partner in the talks would become questionable, to put it bluntly, just as the value of the signature under these treaties, and the value of talks in the name of detente. I think that it is by proceeding from these provisions that one must look with optimism on the fact that the treaty which is in the interests of the world as a whole, must be ratified. I consider that the efforts of the forces who understand this must be directed to this purpose.

[Zorin] The mail of Studio Nine frequently raises the question which is formulated in particular in a letter from an inhabitant of Chita city, Comrade Filiprov. I would like to read an excerpt from this letter. "The SALT II treaty was concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States and therefore the sides proceed from the correlation of forces between them. But there is no powerful state pursuing an inimical policy against it on the borders of the United States; while we have China on our borders, which follows an open anti-Soviet line. Would the SALT II treaty damage the security interests of our country? Was this circumstance taken into consideration during the working out of the treaty's provisions?" Leonid Mitrofanivhc, I ask you to answer this question.

[Zamyatin] You know, I would give a short answer to this question. During the elaboration of the SALT II treaty naturally each side participating in the talks took into consideration the sum total of factors determining the national security of the states.

[Zorin] Now that we have touched upon this subject I must say that in the most recent days letters began arriving asking us to evaluate the results of Hua Guofeng's tour of European countries.

[Zamyatin] You know, from the point of view of evaluating China's policy, this visit by Hua Guofeng has not brought us anything new. It is the same line about consolidating the European military bloc, the NATO bloc, in which they see a counterbalance to the Soviet Union.

It is the same support for U.S. proposals on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles. Hua Guofeng supported this idea with delight. In fact it is the same line which the Chinese leader expounded to the leaders of the Western countries he visited--France, the FRG, Britain. Then he will go to Italy and there is a report that he will go to Yugoslavia later.

From the viewpoint of the exposure of China's policy, this visit has shown once again its aggressive nature and the interest shown by the Chinese in Europe and the development of economic ties with emphasis on the military industry. It is not by chance that during Hua Guofeng's visit to various countries, one of the chief points of his visits were visits to the junkers military industrial complex in the FRG; in Britain it was visits to enterprises producing Harrier aircraft. There is a report that he had talks with Thatcher on the possibility of Britain's selling about 70 Harriers to China. Why does this interest the Chinese in particular? Because they can be deployed on the borders of the Soviet Union, as the Harrier can take off from any site without the need for an airport. The Chinese explain that they have not yet developed the infrastructure in this area.

Consider the third country--France. There were also talks on economic questions. And each of these Western countries looks at the possibilities of the Chinese market. However, as the French press writes, in France also it was a question of whether China could acquire tactical nuclear weapons in France. So you see the line of China's policy towards the Soviet Union and towards the hegemonist aspirations which are inherent in the present Chinese leadership, which in fact, does not change.

[Zorin] Here is one more question from our extensive mail. Leonid Mitrofanovich, since we have decided to answer our viewers today, let us answer questions of which there are most. Many viewers ask what the Soviet Union's reaction would be if the December NATO session ignores Soviet proposals for the reduction of military confrontation in Europe.

[Zamyatin] I think that an answer to this question was already given in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech. He said that in this case deployment of missiles in itself would create new situations in Europe. A new spiral in armaments in Europe is being prepared through the fault of the Western powers with all its consequences, and because the Soviet Union will naturally have to adopt reciprocal measures to strengthen its national security. As long as new types of weapons are deployed--qualitatively new types of weapons and far from defensive but offensive weapons--the Soviet Union will come to corresponding conclusions for strengthening its national security.

[Zorin] Here is a letter from Comrade Ribashapka, a lathe-operator and toolmaker from Leningrad. I will read an excerpt from this letter. "The Yugoslav newspapers publish materials which cannot fail to surprise us, Soviet people. In particular it concerns the position of the Yugoslav press in connection with the bloody regime of Pol Pot. Please comment on this question in one of Studio Nine's programs."

[Zamyatin] Our press has informed our Soviet readers about such phenomena which really puzzle the Soviet people, as we can see from this letter. Who Pol Pot is and what Pol Pot is and his policy our viewers well know. The most cruel page in the life of the Kampuchean people is connected with the name of this man, the henchman of the Chinese. Three million murdered people are on the conscience of this government. This is in fact a destruction of part of the Khmer nation. And this is all well-known.

To search for some excuses for this regime in the face of open genocide, to search for some formally legalistic arguments to preserve the representation of Pol Pot at the United Nations, such attempts do not adorn anyone's policy to my thinking. Apart from that I would like to say that the various formal reasons used by some countries concerning events in Kampuchea--such as those used by some nonalined states at the nonalined countries conference, in particular Comrade Fidel Castro representing Cuba--pointed out that it would be a good thing if the same yardstick was applied to other states. In fact the approach differs. Look at Uganda. About the same events occurred there as in Kampuchea. However, the countries you mentioned in the letter and the ones I spoke about later, have one policy towards Uganda and another towards Kampuchea.

[Zorin] Since our time is running out, Leonid Mitrofanovich, I would like to ask you to answer just one more letter. It was written by Comrade Khzon, a Moscow surgeon. He writes: "The press has carried reports on the discussion of the draft law in Washington about granting China the trade status of Most-Favored Nation. At the same time, corresponding initiatives in the case of the Soviet Union are not shown by Carter's government. What can be said about such an unbalanced approach of the U.S. governing circles?"

[Zamyatin] Excuse me for looking through my papers because I would like to answer this question from our viewer with one quotation. I think I will be correctly understood if I read it. The quotation comes from an editorial in the New York TIMES which, commenting on the U.S. Government's intention to grant China Most-Favored Nation status in trade, wrote that it is not the method for playing a game with great powers. By singling out the Chinese, President Carter provides grist for the mill of the people whose demands for an anti-Soviet alliance with China we intended to resist. I would like to limit my reply to this quotation.

[Zorin] I think the reply is quite clear. Well, comrades, we were able to touch on only a part of the questions. I think it is not the last time we will answer your questions. Now I would like to thank Leonid Mitrofanovich for his replies to our viewers' letters, and to thank you, comrades, for your attention. Until further meetings here in our Studio Nine, I wish you all the best.

SOVIET DELEGATE ADDRESSES UNESCO PEACE FORUM IN PARIS

LD141748 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Paris, November 14, TASS--An international peace forum is going on at the UNESCO headquarters. Taking part in the forum are representatives of the public of many countries, including the Soviet Union. Under discussion here are important problems of strengthening international security, problems of disarmament, and elimination of the threat of war. Peace on earth is the main factor and an inalienable condition for social progress, the participants in the forum emphasize.

G.A. Zhukov, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, made a speech at the forum. He pointed to the importance of implementing the provisions of the Final Act of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe and the importance of the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna by the USSR and the USA.

He exposed the untenability of the myth which is being spread by certain circles in the West as to a "Soviet military threat", and dwelt in detail on the new peace initiatives put forward by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet representative pointed out that the USSR counterposes the initiatives to the far-reaching decisions which are being prepared in the West now and which are aimed at stepping up the arms race and, in particular, at deploying new types of U.S. nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe.

It is long since Europe, and not only Europe, faced such a responsible choice, the Soviet representative said. It is not yet late to prevent the adoption of decision on a new arms-race spiral which could prove irretrievable and entail the gravest consequences.

AUSTRALIAN TU SECRETARY WELCOMES SOVIET PROPOSAL

LD131126 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Sydney, November 12, TASS--The first conference of solidarity of countries of Asia and the southern part of the Pacific Ocean basin opened here today. Taking part in its work are delegation of 12 states, and also delegations of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions. In the centre of attention of this major trade union forum are problems of struggle against the sway of international monopolies and against the offensive on the rights of the organizations of the working people, consolidation of unity, and solidarity of the trade union movement, expansion of the struggle for peace in the region and in the whole world.

Delivering a report at the conference, Patrick Clancy, general secretary of the Building Workers' Industrial Union of Australia and chairman of the Socialist Party, welcomed the new peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and pointed out that these initiatives are a constructive step aimed at preventing war, at attaining disarmament. In his report on the role of the trade unions in consolidating peace and stability in the region, he emphasized that the struggle for peace is the main objective of the trade unions.

Characterising the situation in the region, Patrick Clancy pointed to a grave threat to peace which comes from American bases located there, including on Diego Garcia. The whole world, he said, keeps a watchful eye over the manoeuvres of the United States which tries to deploy in Western Europe new missiles aimed at socialist countries.

Patrick Clancy made the proposal that the experience of the Helsinki accords be spread to Southeast Asia and Oceania and called upon all progressive trade unions to unfold struggle for convocation of a similar conference here. The ideas of detente should find their manifestation also in Southeast Asia, and promote relaxation of tension and an overall improvement in the situation, he stressed.

FURTHER REPORT ON CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE ON IRAN

LD141752 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1423 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

["The President"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 14 Nov, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter has held a press conference in the White House, devoted to American-Iranian relations.

"We are continuing," the President said," to encounter a grave situation in Iran, where our embassy has been seized and over 60 U.S. citizens continue to be held as hostages in an attempt to force our country to accept unacceptable demands." "We are using," J. Carter went on to say, "all channels at our disposal," to get the release of the hostages.

Calling for "a display of restraint," J. Carter went on to state: "I must stress the gravity of the situation. It is important that we do not permit the use of terrorism, the seizure and detention of hostages for the imposition of political demands." "No one should underestimate the determination of the U.S. Government," he added. "It is necessary to exclude any suppositions on the score that economic pressure can weaken our position. I am giving an order for a halt to purchases of oil from Iran, destined for delivery to the United States."

The President added that he had given Energy Secretary W. Duncan an instruction jointly with Congress and other representatives of the federal authorities "to draw up additional measures for the purposes of reducing oil consumption and solving the problems arising in connection with the new situation."

CARTER CANCELS TRIP TO PENNSYLVANIA

LD141550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] U.S. President Carter has canceled the trip to Pennsylvania planned for today so that he will be able, as an official White House representative said, to keep a close watch on the situation in Iran. U.S. Secretary of State Vance and U.S. Energy Secretary Duncan briefed members of the House of Representatives and Senate about the development of events in Iran.

Later, Vance told journalists that he did not want to be too optimistic about settling the conflict, "But together with this," he went on, "I would not start jumping to conclusions such as are being expressed so often--that all diplomatic initiatives are failing. This is not the case."

WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT ON BLOCKING IRANIAN ASSETS NOTED

LD191934 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 14, TASS--A White House spokesman announced today that President Carter has ordered to block all official Iranian assets, kept in American banks and in all their branches abroad. This order, as was stressed by the White House spokesman, does not mean accounts of individuals from among Iranian citizens. From the White House's statement it is thus clear that the above-mentioned order does not concern billions of dollars that the shah and his family have in American banks.

MILLER TO EXERT PRESSURE ON 'FRIENDLY' OIL COUNTRIES

LD150558 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1633 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 14 Nov (TASS)--U.S. Treasury Secretary W. Miller will leave on 22 November for the Middle East, where he will visit Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait. The aim of his visit, a report from his department says, is to "establish and strengthen personal links with the economic and financial leaders of these countries and to discuss with them financial, economic and energy problems." Informed observers consider, however, that the tasks before the high-ranking Washington emissary are of a more tangible nature and come down to exerting pressure on the Middle Eastern oil producing countries "friendly to the United States" with the aim of increasing exports of oil to the United States. They recall that the report of W. Miller's visit followed almost immediately the decision by the U.S. Government to stop importing Iranian oil for political reasons.

W. Miller has been instructed to "convince" the leaders of Saudi Arabia, UAE and Kuwait to urgently increase deliveries of oil to the United States. "Assuring an adequate flow of oil to the United States has acquired primary importance in the present situation," writes AP. In the opinion of observers the secretary will use his visit to the Middle East for consultations with U.S. "friends: in connection with the situation in Iran. It is expected that the Washington envoy will try to sow discord in the ranks of the OPEC member states by convincing Saudi Arabia to play a "restraining role" at the Venezuela meeting of oil producing countries scheduled for December at which the issue of raising oil prices in connection with the inflationary depreciation of the dollar will be discussed. "Although U.S. officials believe that they will not succeed in avoiding a price rise", AP writes, "they still hope that such countries as Saudi Arabia will try to reduce any increase to a minimum."

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON OIL SUPPLIES TO U.S.

LD141304 Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Ottawa, November 14, TASS--In view of the termination of purchases of Iranian oil by the United States, Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark states in an interview with the OTTAWA JOURNAL newspaper that Canada does not intend to supply the United States with an additional amount of oil. In so doing he pointed out that the question of additional deliveries of oil to the USA is not on the agenda, since Canada itself needs it greatly.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON 'EXTREMELY DANGEROUS' NUCLEAR ALERT ERROR

LD141345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[S. Filatov comment under the rubric "In the Wake of a Dispatch": "Irresponsible Actions"]

[Text] Washington, 10 November--A Pentagon spokesman has stated that a nuclear alert was declared yesterday morning because of a computer error.

A computer error led to the U.S. air defense control radar in the state of Colorado giving an "enemy attack" signal. The false alarm lasted for 6 minutes, during which time U.S. Air Force fighter bombers were made airborne from bases in Oregon and Michigan.

The U.S. leaders, however, were not informed of the incident immediately. As the Pentagon spokesman noted, President Carter and Defense Secretary Brown were only informed of what had happened when everything had calmed down.

A computer made a mistake. But an alert was declared and fighters were made airborne to combat the enemy. But which enemy? Why did Washington find out about the "nuclear alert" only after it had been called off?

Such a show of force, and one not even sanctioned by the government, moreover, is extremely dangerous. Those who are vested with power in the United States must realize what such "mistakes" can lead to.

OPENING OF SOVIET-U.S. SEMINAR ON TRADE REPORTED

LD142324 Moscow TASS in English 2259 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Yiriy Levchenko reports: The fourth Soviet-American seminar on bilateral trade had opened here. Taking part in the seminar, held within the framework of the Soviet-American agreement on promoting economic, industrial and technical cooperation, are representatives of foreign trade ministers and departments of the Soviet Union and the United States, American business circles.

J. Michel George, co-chairman of the seminar from the American side, deputy director of the East-West Trade Bureau of the U.S. Commerce Department, noted at the opening that the purpose of the two-day seminar is to render practical assistance to American companies and firms which are interested in developing mutually advantageous business relations with Soviet foreign trade organisations. He stressed that at the latest summit meeting in Vienna last summar, the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States reaffirmed their adherence to the course of developing business cooperation between the two countries and expressed resolve to encourage bilateral trade and long-term business relations. J. Michel George said that the seminar is one of the practical manifestations of this pledge. Albert Melnikov, co-chairman from the Soviet side, deputy head of the department of trade with the countries of America at the USSR Foreign Trade Ministry, pointed out that despite the continuing growth of Soviet-American trade, its volume has far from exhausted the available possibilities. He declared for removing artificial restrictions on Soviet-American trade and expressed hope that the exchange of views at the seminar will promote broader mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States

AGEE CITED ON CIA ACTIONS AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD101822 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1038 GMT 10 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Washington, November 10, TASS--The U.S. spy agency is working out plans to subvert the revolution in Nicaragua. A former CIA employee, Philip Agee, writes about this in the magazine COVERT ACTION. Even before the victory of the revolution in that country, he points out, an interdepartmental group on Nicaragua was set up within the framework of the U.S. National Security Council, which included representatives of the State Department, the Pentagon, the CIA and the National Security Agency. At the same time an operational group on Nicaragua was set up within the CIA. With the victory of the revolution and the fall of the dictator Somoza's regime in July, the activities of this group were intensified. The CIA and other U.S. intelligence bodies stepped up the collection of information on the most varied aspects of the situation in Nicaragua, primarily on the distribution of power in the government, the political parties and social organizations of the country, external links and domestic policy of the revolutionary government. Resident CIA agents in Nicaragua and American intelligence bodies in Latin American countries were put to collective intelligence. The CIA, Agee points out, is recruiting its agents in the revolutionary agencies and administrative apparatus of Nicaragua, intercepting government radio and telephone conversations and preparing various types of plans of interference in Nicaragua's affairs with the aim of splitting the revolutionary forces and destabilizing the situation in the country. These plans provide for the isolation of the truly revolutionary forces, the carrying out of strikes by trade unions infiltrated by CIA agents, the whipping up of tension in the country, the organization of "flights of capital," the mass emigration of specialists, sabotage and diversion. An important role is given to American mass media in starting up noisy propaganda campaigns directed against the revolution in Nicaragua, Agee writes in conclusion.

BOVIN CRITICIZES CHINESE ACTIVITIES IN EUROPE

LD131601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "Beijing's European Flirtation"]

[Text] China's European policy has undergone a curious evolution in the last 20 years. In the 1960s, when Beijing still portrayed itself as the center of world revolution and when ringing slogans and curses regarding the "revisionists" emanated from there, the Chinese gambled on weakening and splitting the West European communist parties and implanting pro-Maoist ultraleftist groups and grouplets everywhere. Refusing to come to terms with the real correlation of sociopolitical forces, they virtually called for the immediate overthrow of existing governments. Of course, nothing came of this and then Beijing radically changed course. The revolutionary slogans were jettisoned. Having failed to get into Europe from the left, the Chinese have begun in the 1970s to seek an entry from the right. They have been embracing the most conservative and bellicose West European figures.

What is the reason for this dizzying somersault? The reason is that the "infantile disorder" of leftism has developed into a much graver ailment whose symptoms are chauvinism and a great-power posture, the desire to subordinate absolutely everything to implementing your own foreign policy schemes. The West European states, interests have interested and continue to interest the Chinese leaders least of all. Beijing's strategic aim is to encircle the Soviet Union with a ring of hostile states and political blocs. Hence, the desire to thwart cooperation between the West and East of the European Continent, to thwart European detente and thereby to counterpose West Europe to the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states.

The evidence? There is as much as you like. China opposed the normalization of relations between the FRG and its eastern neighbors and the recognition of the inviolability of the postwar borders. China opposed Helsinki. China opposed the Vienna talks. China actively supports the idea of West Europe's military-political integration and presses for the strengthening of NATO.

In the West the opinion can be heard pretty often that all this was earlier, under Mao Zedong. But now, "after Mao," his successors have "certainly grown wiser." But only in one sense--they have decided to get everything they can from West Europe in order to strengthen China. The strategic aim--and the visits by Hua Guofeng, premier of the PRC State Council, to France, the FRG, Britain and Italy have shown this with the utmost clarity--has remained as before: to destabilize relations between the East and West of the continent, to drag West Europe in the implementation of their own foreign policy strategy and to push the West European states onto the path of anti-Sovietism. While politicians are sometimes inclined to pretend not to notice this, journalists are much more frank.

China's aim, France's LE MATIN points out, remains "the creation in Europe of a mighty counterweight to the Soviet Union on its western borders, along with pressure on the USSR from the East." "A strong West Europe," Britain's THE OBSERVER writes, "is an important element in China's strategy, which consists in continuing to try to force the Soviet Union to stretch its forces over two fronts." Finally, Italy's PAESE SERA says: "In the wake of Carter and Brzezinski, who would like to insure that the Europeans back China against the USSR, Hua Guofeng has come to Europe to propose to Europeans...that they side with China in its antihegemonist--that is, anti-Soviet--crusade." That is so. That is precisely what China is seeking. That is precisely the policy to which Hua Guofeng wants to harness his West European "friends."

Since everyone realizes this, the situation becomes somewhat ticklish. In order to at last salve their own conscience, Hua Guofeng's cordial hosts are pressing as hard as they can the point that giving China entry into world politics and including it in the world community will enable China to take a "constructive part" in solving international problems. Of course, the Soviet Union would be the last to object to such a turn of events. We ourselves are holding talks with Beijing, hoping, still hoping for a "constructive part." But if we are to speak not of hopes but of today's political reality, it is far from presenting the picture painted by certain figures in West Europe.

Constructive participation in solving international problems is inseparable from participation in the processes of detente and in talks on disarmament, and from the desire to find a reasonable balance between your own interests and the interests of other members of the world community. In all these areas China's positions are, unfortunately, a long way from what is dictated by political sense. Yes, Beijing has now learned to say the words "peace," "detente," "cooperation" and so on and so forth. But what is the real content of these words? In China it is now fashionable to claim that practice is the sole criterion of truth. All right then, if we apply this criterion--it is indeed the only true one--to Hua Guofeng's peace-loving remarks and if we compare these remarks with practice, with China's policy, the Chinese premier's pacificatory tone can hardly inspire confidence.

For instance, how is one to evaluate Beijing's line that world war is inevitable. Sparing his West European interlocutors' hearing and nerves, Hua Guofeng endeavored to present this thesis in a more or less respectable form. He assured people that China wants "at all costs to defer the outbreak of another world war" and "postpone the start of world war." I find it difficult to understand the enthusiasm that these "encouraging" remarks have caused in some quarters. The policy of a great power oriented toward a world war starting not in 1984 but, say in 1994--but nevertheless starting without fail--is a dangerous, provocative policy.

Therefore, however impressive the complimentary aspect of Hua Guofeng's visits, however frequently assurances of mutual esteem were reiterated, the Chinese were unable to resolve their main political task. They did not succeed in diverting West Europe from the path of detente and setting it against the Soviet Union. Characteristic in this connection is the statement by FRG State Secretary Klaus Boelling: "The Federal Government is well aware that attempts to exploit the conflicts between other countries can lead to nothing good. That would be a naive policy, to put it mildly. It may confidently be said that it would be a dangerous and indeed an irresponsible policy.... Attempts to exploit this conflict (between the USSR and the FRG--A.B.) as we are sometimes advised to do would gain us nothing. It would be a dilettantist policy diametrically opposed to a responsible foreign policy."

A correct view. Although there are probably people in Paris, Bonn and Rome who would like to hear further variations on the theme of "the struggle against hegemonism," in these capitals the Chinese guest was nonetheless shown sufficiently clearly the permanent significance of detente and the vital necessity of further cooperation between East and West Europe.

London was the exception. Conservatives are conservatives even in the age of progress. It is hard to call their policy "naive," but it would be more accurate to use Boelling's definition and call it "dangerous" and "irresponsible." Anticipating Hua Guofeng's arrival, the DAILY EXPRESS called for an alliance between the PRC, West Europe and the United States. This alliance, the newspaper specified, must be based on the principle: "My enemy's enemy is my friend." When the visit was coming to an end, people in London began to speak of an "unofficial political alliance" between China and Britain.

Speaking in London, Hua Guofeng left no hope for those who had breathed a sigh of relief at his "restraint." There was everything here--"military pressure" on West Europe and the desire for "world hegemony," the growing "aggressiveness" of the "hegemonists" themselves, and a monstrous comparison between the Soviet Union and fascist Germany. Dame Thatcher clapped her hands in pleasure, and she did more than just clap. She stated that Britain was prepared to sell China Harrier fighters and other armaments. Her majesty's government, Defense Secretary F. Pym added, "sees no reasons impeding talks about the sale of certain types of armaments, and such talks are now underway."

It would have been more accurate to say that "her majesty's government" does not want to see such reasons. Yet they do exist. The main reason is: Arming contemporary China means encouraging Beijing's expansionism and adventurism. Was this not adequately proved by the Chinese troops' invasion of Vietnam? Is this not proved by the concentration of Chinese troops on the border with Laos? Is this not borne out by China's territorial claims on virtually all its neighbors? At the end of last year the following could be read in London's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH: "The Chinese say that we Europeans have one eye, they themselves have two eyes, while the rest of the world is simply blind. The sale of Harrier aircraft will show the Chinese whether the British still have even that one eye." That is the point, London is using one eye to look where it should be using both eyes.

In any event, all those who hold dear the interests of peace, and particularly the states bordering on China, cannot remain indifferent to attempts to rearm a country whose policy may lead to conflict situations. "Playing with something which Moscow regards as a matter of prime national importance," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR noted recently, "Means playing with fire." Perhaps, as an "iron lady," Margaret Thatcher is not afraid of fire. But what are the rest of the British people to do?

Summing up, I want to stress once more that Soviet people would be glad if the PRC were to involve itself in world politics as an active fighter for peace and the relaxation of international tension. But China is acting in a directly opposite way. Everyone remembers Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States when the vice premier of the PRC State Council did everything possible to thwart the arrangement [nalazhivaniye] of Soviet-U.S. relations--that undoubted pivot of detente. Now we have another visitor and another continent, but the policy is the same--to intimidate West Europe and torpedo detente. Wherever the Beijing leaders go--the former dangerous scheme is reiterated with dismal importunity. As long as this is so, China remains the main obstacle to the intensification of the relaxation of international tension throughout the world, including Europe.

JAPAN 'CONCERNED' OVER HALT OF IRANIAN OIL TO U.S.

LD141900 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 14, TASS--In the government and business circles of Japan there is growing concern in connection with the sharp aggravation of relations between Iran and the USA. President Carter's decision to stop the purchases of Iranian oil gave rise to a painful reaction at the headquarters of Japanese oil companies which in many respects depend on deliveries effected by U.S. companies. A number of U.S. oil companies, among them such giants as the Gulf Oil and the Shell Oil, already announced a decision to considerably curtail and even fully discontinue the import of oil to the Japanese islands soon.

The Iranian-U.S. conflict placed Japan in a quite difficult position.

Saburo Okita, Japanese minister of foreign affairs, at a press conference in Tokyo, hurried to state that Japan will adhere to a wait-and-see attitude with regard to the conflict between Iran and the USA. Local observers, however, express doubt that the government will manage to keep 'neutrality' for a long time in such a complex situation.

RESULT OF INVESTIGATION INTO DEATH OF PAK CHONG-HUI NOTED

LD132346 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, November 13, TASS--The investigation into the circumstances of the assassination of the South Korean diktator Pak Chong-hui and his five bodyguards has ended in Seoul. In the materials of the investigation, handed over to the military tribunal, it is asserted that the head of the puppet regime was killed by director of South Korea's CIA Kim Chae-kyu "on personal grounds."

Thus, the official version ignores the facts which became known to the public and which testify to a conspiracy which existed. As was earlier reported by the Japanese KYODO, the chief of the South Korean intelligence service, giving testimony at a meeting of the cabinet of ministers, has said, that the "United States is behind him." The news agency pointed out that Kim Chae-kyu had associates in armed forces of South Korea.

The date of the trial of Kim Chae-kyu has not yet been fixed. In accordance with the legislation which is in effect in South Korea, the assassin is in for execution by a firing squad or a life prison term.

DPRK SCIENTIFIC SPECIALISTS TOUR MOLDAVIA

LD151019 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 2 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[ATEM report: "Republic's Quests"]

[Text] A delegation of DPRK specialists--members of the intergovernmental Soviet-Korean commission for scientific and technical cooperation--has spent 3 days familiarizing itself with Moldavia. It was headed by (Kim Khak U), vice chairman of the DPRK Mining Industry Committee. The guests were in our country at the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The delegation members were received at the Moldavian SSR Gosplan where they were told of the region's history and the development of the republic's economy, science and culture during the years of Soviet power. They visited the museum of the history of the Moldavian CP and a number of industrial, science and production and agricultural associations and enterprises. The delegation left for Moscow on 1 November.

KAMPUCHEA PROTESTS THAI MILITARY PROVOCATIONS

LD141326 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, November 14, TASS--The Kampuchean news agency SPK has issued a sharp protest against systematic violations of Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Thailand. The news agency reported that Thai Air Force planes repeatedly thrust up to 20 kilometres deep into Kampuchea's airspace while Thai artillery opened fire on Kampuchean territory several times. In one of such attacks on Khova village, Battambang Province, 25 kilometres from the frontier, the Thai side fired 80 shells. The SPK news agency says that if such actions continue the Thai authorities will bear all the responsibility for their consequences.

U.S., BEIJING PROMOTING FALSE ANTI-VIETNAM CAMPAIGN

LD142144 Moscow TASS in English 2107 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

["Who Threatens ASEAN?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

The London FINANCIAL TIMES today carries a lengthy artilce the aim of which is to smear the policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam towards the countries-members of the Association of South-east Asian Nations (ASEAN). The article, obviously printed in time for the British visit of Indonesia's President Suharto, contains fabrications on Vietnam's possible invasion of Thailand in the next few months, on a "Vietnamese threat" which allegedly hangs over the ASEAN countries.

But is this so? Who really threatens ASEAN? Facts show that the threat to that association by no means comes from Vietnam. It was exactly the government of that country which proposed that the states-members of the association should conclude treaties of peace and nonaggression. As to Thailand, an official representative of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam stated in Bangkok that the Vietnamese troops, which are now in Kampuchea at the request of its government, do not intend to cross the Kampuchean-Thai frontier, even when chasing the remaining Pol Pot gangs.

A real threat to the ASEAN member-countries comes from those who intimidate that organization with the so-called "Vietnamese expansion". It is known that the leading role in fanning up an anti-Vietnamese campaign belongs to the NATO countries, and among them, primarily, to the United States, and also Beijing. There is every indication that in Washington they are not against restoring their positions in South-East Asia, which were strongly shaken after the collapse of the Pentagon's venture in Vietnam and the final disintegration of SEATO. The Pentagon seeks to turn ASEAN into a closed military bloc, opposing Indo-Chinese countries, and with this aim sends to the ASEAN countries military aid, worth hundreds million dollars. In Beijing they also advocate that ASEAN be turned into a military bloc, since in conditions of hostility and disunity of South-East Asian countries it would be easier for Beijing hegemonists to further their long-cherished expansionist plans in that vast area which the present Chinese leaders consider a zone of their "natural influence". This is why Beijing and Washington jointly press upon a number of states--members of the ASEAN that they should take actions unfriendly towards Vietnam and other countries of Indochina.

In word, obvious is a classical example of a swindler, who, in a bid to divert the attention from this theft, cries in a heart-rending voice "hold thief".

DEYNICHENKO CITES ORDINARY NORWEGIANS' REJECTION OF 'WAR FEVER'

LD131455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Special correspondent G. Deynichenko report: "Norway's Fall Concerns"]

[Text] Oslo-Moscow--The sidewalks of Bygdo Avenue, which intersects the western outskirts of the Norwegian capital, are lined with chestnut trees. The elms and maples of the neighboring boulevards and parks blaze under the bright sun, which by no means overindulged the Norwegians last summer. But the lush fall colors are obviously engendering no special emotions even in the inhabitants of these respectable districts of Oslo. Not because winter is coming. It is simply that too many concerns and problems have descended on the country's capital, which in general is used to a quiet life.

Indeed, in the past few weeks political circles have been thoroughly disturbed by the biggest cabinet reshuffle in postwar years, with seven ministers being replaced at once. The reorganization followed the local government elections whose results showed the drop in the influence of the ruling Norwegian Labor Party.

The forecasts of specialists, who promise a new rise in inflation next year, have aroused anxiety not only among politicians and businessmen but also those employed in hard daily labor. The working people's dissatisfaction with the rise in prices and the lowering of their living standard is manifested in strikes, albeit infrequent ones so far.

And finally the extensive reports of NATO maneuvers which have been taking place precisely during these weeks in Norway and the various commentaries and interviews arguing about how important it is, it transpires, for Norway to prepare "to accept outside military aid in the event of a critical situation" have failed to add to the general confidence and customary calm at all. It emerged that it was a case of NATO and Pentagon plans providing for the use of Norwegian military airfields and civilian airports in order to deliver military units together with weapons, including nuclear ones, from across the ocean.

"NATO is seeking to turn Norway into an aircraft carrier on dry land," was how the Norwegian communists' newspaper FRIHETEN assessed these plans. This is no premature assessment. The airports which are to be reequipped to receive heavy U.S. transport aircraft have already been named: Sola, Rygge, Gardermoen and Erland, not counting airfields in northern Norway. The authenticity of these plans has been confirmed by Defense Minister Hansen who relinquished his post in early October during the cabinet reshuffle.

NATO's desire to secure the right to the unimpeded use of Norwegian airfields to implement its strategic designs is by no means the first encroachment on Norway's "base policy." The essence of this policy, as is well known, consists in refusing to deploy foreign troops and nuclear weapons on Norwegian territory in peacetime, which clearly does not suit the NATO strategists.

The country's progressive circles assess the authorities' consent to provide Norwegian airfields for NATO's needs as a grave concession to the forces of cold war. The government's proposed increase in military expenditure in the draft budget submitted for the Storting's examination in early October is viewed through this same prism. It is planned to increase military expenditure by 700 million kroner to 8 billion kroner.

"Is this not too much for a country with 4 million inhabitants?" a trade union activist we met in Bergen, exclaimed indignantly.

We climbed to the observation platform on the summit of one of the seven hills at whose feet the city shelters. It was an unusual day for these parts--cloudless and clear--and from an altitude of 600 meters Bergen seemed quiet and untroubled just as travel agency posters show it.

"You realize yourselves that we inhabitants of Norway have absolutely no need for this military fever," he continued. "NATO is dragging us into dangerous adventures. Look at the newspapers. Every day the idea of some 'Soviet threat' is dinned into us. But we know that this is a lying fabrication. Many of my acquaintances have seen several episodes of the movie 'The Unknown [neizvestnaya] War'--it is now being shown on Norwegian television--and they all say unanimously that the Soviet people, who suffered such a tragedy, cannot, and do not, want war. Norway has also experienced the hardships of war and we do not want it to be repeated. We are in favor of our good neighborliness being strengthened."

Just 2 days after an actress expressed the same idea to us, and before that we had heard almost the same words from trade union activists at the capital's (Kristiania Spigeverk) metallurgical plant.

Yes, Norway and the Soviet Union are fellow-fighters in the joint struggle against the brown-shirt plague and are good neighbors of long standing. Relations between them are expanding, bringing mutual benefit to the peoples of the two countries. Visible evidence of this process was frequently apparent--now a poster advertising appearances by the Moscow Chamber Orchestra, now reports on the work of the Joint Soviet-Norwegian Commission for Economic, Industrial and Scientific and Technical Cooperation or of a visit of a group of tourists from Leningrad.

"We await with great interest our trip to Moscow planned for early November," we were told by Mr Albert Nordengen, the mayor of Oslo.

The mayor's reception-room was decorated with a copy of an ancient portrait of the daughter of Prince Yaroslav the wise who was a Norwegian queen. This portrait is a momento of the stay of a Kiev delegation in Oslo and a kind of symbol of the long-standing nature of our relations. The present prospects for the development of Soviet-Norwegian ties are favorable unless they are hindered by the zeal of pro-NATO circles seeking to enmesh Norway still further in NATO's snares.

A large number of Norwegians can clearly see all the troubles which could befall their country by following unreservedly in the wake of NATO's military-strategic concepts. The peace champions' movement is being revived in Norway. We met with its activists. They are fully determined to struggle to halt the arms race and strengthen detente in Europe.

"The Soviet peace initiatives instill in us a sense of confidence in the future of detente," we were told by Roald Halvorsen, chairman of the Norwegian peace committee. "The Norwegian peace champions assess highly the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at curbing the arms race. The proposals contained in L. I. Brezhnev's speech in Berlin are a specific and realistic embodiment of the USSR's peace-loving line in the international arena."

Norway's so-called "mass" press has tried to poison with skepticism the good example of the Soviet Union which has decided to reduce unilaterally the number of Soviet troops in central Europe. But this feigned skepticism has not produced the proper effect. The Norwegians have been able to glimpse, through the fog of reservations and distortions disseminated by the information organs, the true essence of the recent Soviet initiatives.

"The Norwegian public, whatever the newspapers may be writing now on this score, welcomed with approval the constructive Soviet proposals put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Berlin," Helge Sivertsen, chairman of the government committee for disarmament and arms control, said in a talk with us. "It is a specific step aimed at extricating the talks on the disarmament problem from their deadlock. No less significance is attached to the fact that the Soviet leader reemphasized the importance of confidence-building measures in relations between states. It seems to me that the creation of an atmosphere of trust is one of the most important factors which could promote progress in real disarmament."

"Under present conditions," H. Sivertsen continued, "it is particularly important that the governments of the Western countries should hear the voice of the republic resolutely opposing the stoking of the danger of war and the arms race. The USSR's constructive position has decisive significance in this struggle."

The Norwegians' deep interest in the Soviet initiative is borne out by the recent statement by the newspaper DAGBLADET. "It would be irresponsible to reject this important proposal," the newspaper wrote, warning against "hasty decisions" to deploy the new missiles which NATO is imposing on Western Europe. "Norway," DAGBLADET stressed, "must therefore advocate a decision at the NATO session leading to talks and not to the continuation of the arms race." Many Norwegians favor this approach.

During October the Norwegian public celebrated a memorable date for the country--the start of the liberation of Norwegian land from the Hitlerite scum. The Norwegians remember with sorrow and reverence those who gave their lives for this country's freedom and independence. They also included Soviet servicemen. And in recalling the past and the grave trials and irreplaceable sacrifices, Norwegians resolutely reject the NATO ringleaders' attempts to hinder the development of the traditional relations of good neighborliness between our countries.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS DANISH CP ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

LD141417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text of CPSU Central Committee Greeting Message to Danish CP Central Committee]

[Text] To the Danish Communist Party Central Committee

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends the Danish communists fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on a significant date in the Danish Communist Party's [DKP] life--the 60th anniversary of its founding.

The Soviet communists view the DKP with a sense of profound solidarity and know it as the militant vanguard of its country's working class and all its working people.

Equipped with the great teaching of Marx-Engels-Lenin, the DKP operates as the vanguard force showing the prospects and paths of struggle for a better future for Denmark's working people and for the socialist transformation of society.

Consistently upholding the social and democratic rights of the working people's masses and the truly national interests of its motherland, the DKP unswervingly advocates unity of action by all progressive, antimonopoly forces in the struggle against oppression by big capital. At a crucial time when the fate of international detente is being decided Denmark's communists have raised a resolute voice in protest at NATO's sinister plans to deploy new types of American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe--something which leads to a new round of the arms race and jeopardizes much that has been achieved in the struggle for peace and the people's security.

Everyone knows the DPK's contribution to strengthening communists' Marxist-Leninist, internationalist cohesion and solidarity.

The Soviet Union knows what a great role the Danish communists play in strengthening good-neighborly relations between Denmark and the Soviet Union and friendship between the Danish and Soviet peoples.

We wish you, dear comrades, great success in your party's activity and in expanding and deepening its links with the masses for the good of Denmark's working class and all its working people and in the name of the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

Long live the DKP!
Long live the friendship between the CPSU and the DKP, between the Soviet and Danish peoples!
[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

CPSU Delegation

LD141653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Kuznetsov report under the rubric "In the Fraternal Parties": "Devoted to the DKP 60th Anniversary"]

[Text] Copenhagen, 9 November--A ceremonial session of the Danish Communist Party [DKP] Central Committee took place here today, devoted to the party's 60th anniversary. It was attended by participants in the DKP Central Committee plenum, party activists and veterans and Danish and foreign guests.

A report on "The DKP: 60 Years' Struggle and Experience" was delivered by IB Norlund, vice chairman of the DKP.

Those assembled warmly greeted A.E. Voss, head of the CPSU delegation and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee. He read out a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee,and presented a commemorative gift from the CPSU--a bas-relief of V.I. Lenin.

The session was also addressed by representatives of other fraternal parties and delegates of local DKP organizations and the country's trade union organizations.

PONOMAREV LEADS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TO ITALY

LD150938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet left Moscow for Rome today at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament.

The delegation is headed by Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities.

At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was seen off by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; and other officials.

ROMANOV RECEIVES W. GERMAN CP DELEGATION IN LENINGRAD

LD141459 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "Conversation in the Smolnyy"]

[Excerpt] In the Smolnyy yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, received a delegation of the German Communist Party Hamburg district organization headed by Erich (Relk), deputy chairman and secretary of the district committee. The delegation is in Leningrad according to a program for developing interparty relations.

During the friendly conversation G. V. Romanov told the guests about the main directions of the Leningrad party organization's activity to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions, working people's successes on the threshold of the nationwide holiday--the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--and the preparations for a worthy greeting of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

During the conversation it was stressed that all people of good will are pinning their hopes for the further strengthening of international detente on the new peace initiative formulated in the speech by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the celebrations of the GDR's 30th anniversary in Berlin.

ITALIAN RADIO-TV, GOSTELRADIO SIGN PROTOCOL FOR 1980-81

LD131020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Nov 79 LD

[Text] A working protocol on cooperation in 1980-81 between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting [Gostelradio] and the Italian Radio and Television Company [RAI-Television] was signed in Rome today by Lapin, chairman of USSR Gostelradio, and Grassi, president of RAI-Television. The protocol envisages the further development of exchange of television and radio broadcasts, the expansion of the joint production of television and radio programs on the life of the two countries and cooperation in the presentation of the 1980 Olympics.

PRESIDIUM PRESENTS AWARD TO BELGIAN-SOVIET SOCIETY

LD132320 Moscow TASS in English 1851 GMT 13 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 13, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has issued a decree today on presenting the Order of the People's Friendship to the "Society Belgium-USSR for Friendship and Cooperation. The order is awarded for the society's vigorous activities in developing and strengthening friendly relations between the peoples of Belgium and the Soviet Union and in connection with the 50th anniversary of the society.

IRANIAN ECONOMIC ACTION TAKEN, FOREIGN POLICY MEETINGS HELD

Withdrawal of U.S. Assets

LD141432 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 14, TASS--Iran decided to immediately withdraw all assets belonging to it from U.S. banks and remit them to banks of European countries. This was announced at a press conference here by Bani-Sadr, Iran's acting minister of foreign affairs. The aggregate amount of Iranian assets at U.S. banks is 12,000 million dollars.

Nationalization of American Capital

LD141946 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 14, TASS--Iran has taken the decision to withdraw 12,000 million dollars, which the shah and his henchmen deposited with American banks and their branches in Europe. The money will be transferred to banks of countries which maintain friendly relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. This has been stated at a press conference held here today by Acting Foreign Minister of Iran Bani Sadr.

He pointed out that American capital, which was in Iranian banks or invested into the Iranian industry, has already been nationalized.

Answering the question of military contracts between Iran and the United States, Bani Sadr has said that U.S. military deliveries to the shah regime were detrimental to the Iranian people. The United States gave refuge to the shah exactly to prevent these deliveries and the colonialist policy of the United States in Iran on the whole from being made public. In due time, he emphasised, we shall disclose American machinations and will public secret agreements between the United States and the shah regime.

New York, November 14, TASS--As is reported by American news agencies, Iran's decision to withdraw 12,000 million dollars from American banks caused panic at international money markets. At money markets of London, Brussels, Frankfurt-on-Main the American dollar immediately started going down in price. The news from Tehran hit the dollar above all, said in London a representative of the British Barclays Bank.

Iranian, U.S. Policy Decisions

LD141840 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 14, TASS--A special meeting of the Islamic Revolutionary Council of Iran has been held here. As was stated by member of the council Hashemi Rafsanjani to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, discussed at the meeting were questions of foreign policy, specifically relations with the United States, and also problems connected with oil and the occupation of the American Embassy by Iranian students. The council took the decision on closure of the Iranian air space for American planes and on barring American ships from territorial waters of Iran.

In an interview to the newspaper LE MONDE, acting Foreign Minister of Iran A. Bani Sadr has said that the U.S. President's decision to terminate Iranian oil imports signifies "declaration of an economic war on Iran". Meanwhile he emphasized that "Iran has sufficient means to do without oil revenue for a year at least".

Muslim and Arab countries, including oil-producing, he said, will display their efficient solidarity with Iran. Though, A. Bani Sadr said in conclusion, American military interference seems to me to be unlikely so far, I can now rule out nothing beforehand. The Americans are capable of provoking a direct or indirect aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran which thay have been trying to break since the very first days. But they are strongly mistaken in their calculations.

Minister of Oil Mo'infar said in a local radio speech that oil production in Iran would not reduce because of termination of its deliveries to the United States and will remain at the current level--approximately 4 million barrels a day. Member of the Islamic Revolutionary Council S. Qotbzadeh has noted at a press conference that Iran would not tolerate re-export of Iranian oil by other countries to the United States.

Washington, November 14, TASS--President James Carter cancelled his trip to the state of of Pennsylvania, planned for today, in order to have, according to an official representative of the White House, a possibility "to keep a close eye over the situation in Iran". Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Minister of Energy Charles Duncan briefed the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the American Congress on the development of events in Iran. After the meeting, Cyrus Vance told journalists he did not want to be "too optimistic" concerning settlement of the conflict.

A representative of the Department of State has said that Washington does not intend, as before, to meet the Iranian's demand of extradition of the former shah of Iran who is now in the United States.

The House of Representatives took the decision on termination of any American military and economic aid to Iran.

Noteworthy in this respect is the decree of the U.S. Attorney-General B. Civiletti, who ordered all Iranian students studying in the United States to report to the immigration authorities within a 30-day period of time and to present identification cards, proofs of their attendance of lessons, the opinion of the administration of the educational establishment, and to have their fingerprints taken.

Commenting on the official report that the aircraft-carrier Midway has been sent to the Arabian Sea to participate in naval exercises jointly with seven other warships of the United States, 10 combat ships of Britain and shipborne aviation planes of Australia, official representatives of the White House and the Pentagon have stated that the exercises in the Arabian Sea have been "planned long ago" and have nothing to do with the events in Iran.

'ARAFAT DENOUNCES MAYORS ARREST, ISRAELI PROVOCATIONS

LD150856 Moscow in Arabic to North Africa 1830 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The visit of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to the USSR has ended. During his stay in Moscow, he had talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, and Boris Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee secretary. Before leaving Moscow, our correspondent interviewed 'Arafat. [begin recording]

[Question] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, commander in general of the Palestinian revolution and chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, what is your evaluation of the situation in the Middle East and the role of the PLO in the recent events?

[Answer] Without doubt the Middle East is now going through a very serious and important stage, especially now when the plots of imperialism, Zionism and colonialism [word indistinct] and at a time when the United States is making a greater effort to implement the Camp David plot, assisted in this by As-Sadat and Begin, through what is taking place now inside the occupied land and the attempt to implement the autonomy plot, and outside the occupied land through Israeli military attacks in southern Lebanon against the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples with U.S. arms, even those outlawed internationally. As a result, there are more than 600,000 Lebanese and Palestinian people living away from their villages, towns and Palestinian camps, a great number of which were destroyed and others were erased like the An-Nabattiyah camp. Add to this mass expulsions and collective punishments, the expropriation of land, the building of settlements in the occupied territories in addition to all methods of material, political, and intellectual terror, and finally the arrest of one of the famous Arab nationals, the mayor of Nabulus, Bassam ash-Shak'ah in preparation for his expulsion from our occupied land Expulsion from our homeland is a method used by world Zionism since its arrival in our homeland, Palestine. This is one angle of the Middle East problem, but there are other important angles.

In the region, as a result of this Israeli military arrogance backed and nourished by the United States in the form of unlimited political, economic, diplomatic, military and other aid, this enemy has now embarked on provocative operations not only against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, but also against Syria. The two air clashes between the Syrian and the Israeli air forces are only an (?indication) of the war that can break out between Syria and Israel and consequently a flare up in the region as a whole. This is in addition to the fact that what we are nearing at this particular time is the convening of the 10th Arab summit meeting in Tunis. The importance of this conference is that it will be held in an atmosphere for which we should prepare to defend our nation against the designs of imperialism, Zionism and their agents in the region led by As-Sadat. The consolidation of the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and revolution led by the PLO, the steadfastness of our people in the occupied land, the steadfastness of the Lebanese people in confronting the plots of Camp David and in confronting the continued military attacks and also the Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and the results of this for the Lebanese and the Palestinian people and for the legitimate Lebanese authority are also important issues to be discussed by the conference.

What is more, we must say that our Arab nation has been able, despite the counterattack of the United States, Israel and Egypt in more than one direction, to unite with a firm and strong attitude against this plot, the Camp David plot and against all the intrigues and sidebattles that have resulted from it. This does not mean that we consider the battle to be over, but we must expect that imperialism, Zionism and their agents in the region will once again strengthen the counterattack against us in an attempt to impose their control over the region and its resources, foremost oil, the main source of energy in the world today. [end recording]

USSR OFFICIAL: MIDEAST PEACE VITAL TO WORLD PEACE, SECURITY

LD131335 Paris AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI in Arabic 5-11 Nov 79 p 27 LD

[Wadi' al-Hilu report: "Moscow-Damascus: Russia Cannot be 'America of the Arabs'"]

[Text] Moscow--The somewhat heated discussion with the deputy head of the Press Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry which occurred during a reception party given in honor of the press delegation accompanying President Hafiz al-Asad during his recent visit to Moscow was not meant for publication. However, Vladimir Lobachev [name as published] had no objection to having his views published since it is one of a diplomat's tasks to explain his country's stand. The man, said to be a Soviet intelligence official by NEWSWEEK magazine, spent several years in diplomatic work in India, Vietnam, Geneva and New York until finally he ended up in the Soviet Foreign Ministry Press Department.

Whether the Soviet official is what the American magazine said about him or not, his opinion is especially significant at a time when the Soviet attitude toward the Middle East crisis and the proposed peaceful solutions need much explaining.

First and foremost it is Vladimir Lobachev's opinion--who is careful to say that he has no "precise" information--that the Soviet Union provides its friends in the world with all the technical, economic and military aid they need. Syria, of course, is one of these countries. Regarding whether there is a new Soviet stand to double the aid to Syria at a time when it seems to be standing alone against the parties to the Camp David agreements, Lobachev says that if it was not for the present Soviet support Syria would not have been able to hold out so far and to resist these plans. This soviet stand applies to the other Arabs who are confronting Israel. When you draw a comparison between the arming of Syria--and the rest of the Arabs--and the arming of Israel or, in other words, when you liken Arab resistance to an eye resisting an awl, the MIG-21 facing the F-15, Lobachev says that the Soviet Union is a major power which cares for world peace and security. Therefore, Soviet policy is a long-term policy that cannot be subject to transient conditions.

The question, of course, is how can the United States supply Israel with the latest weapons while the Soviets deny such weapons to Syria. The question remains without a direct answer. When you repeat the question and ask how can the Soviet Union care for world balance, security and peace at a time when the United States is supplying Israel with various types of arms and the Soviet Union is denying its "friends" most types of such arms, Lobachev discusses other issues of international character and comes to the conclusion that the Soviet Union cannot play for Syria the same role the United States is playing for Israel because in such circumstances war will inevitably break out between the two giants. The reason is that the Soviet Union is well aware of the importance of Israel's security for the United States. The Soviet Union cannot, through its aid to Syria, expose Israeli security to danger.

What about the friendship and alliance then? In Lobachev's opinion these fall within the quest for world peace and security. When peace in the Middle East is an indivisible part of it how can you otherwise, in Lobachev's view, achieve such peace?

This peace is based on three mainstays:

1. Israel.

2. An independent Palestinian state.

3. Arab states existing within recognized borders.

With regard to Israel, Lobachev considers it an established reality in the Middle East and that this reality must be dealt with within the Israeli boundaries which existed before the 1967 war. As for the Palestinian state it will eventually be established as a solution to the Palestinian people's problem and this state will be independent and sovereign.

But when you ask Lobachev do not the growth of Israeli strength and Israel's expansionist policy expose this theory to failure, particularly if the Arab countries are unable to stand fast in the face of this strength and this expansion, he laughs. He believes that the time of Israeli invasions has passed. In any case, Soviet support for Syria, for example, and for the Palestinian resistance falls within this framework. Syria's strength prevents the collapse of its borders before the Israeli Army and, consequently, enables it to achieve the desired peace.

Does this mean that the Soviet Union supports Syria only to the extent that Israeli security will not be exposed to danger? What about, in these circumstances, Syrian and Arab security? Do not Syria and the Arabs have the right to obtain arms that would make their security immune to potential Israeli danger?

It appears that there is no Soviet policy in this matter. In Lobachev's view any Soviet policy that goes beyond the framework he has outlined means war and war is the last thing that the Soviets wish. What if war is an Israeli objective?

Talk about war in Moscow? Or in the Middle East? Or any other part of the world? This is the last thing that the Soviets want to hear about. War is a major adventure, a mad adventure. Millions of people died in the war, cities were destroyed and millions died of starvation. The Soviet Union suffered most from its calamities. Therefore, the Soviet Union is more anxious that war will not break out because today's weapons are more destructive. The millions [of dead] in the past will become hundreds of millions. Why war?

What about Lebanon in this turbulent sea? Why have the Soviets not shown any initiative so as to restore things to normal? Lobachev says that the present situation in Lebanon will not last long and, consequently, what Lebanon is suffering from is a temporary condition that will end as soon as the Lebanese wish it to end. The Lebanese themselves have to act in order to reach a solution.

As for details Lobachev said that he does not know about them. He does not have many details. What matters in the Soviet official's opinion is the cause of world peace. What is important is that the Soviets consider this cause as their own cause. The Soviet Union's peace policy aims to avoid wars. This goes for the world as well as for the Middle East. As for the problems of the Arab area they are a matter of details.

UN TROOPS ON ALERT; TENSION INCREASES IN S. LEBANON

LD142224 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 14, TASS--The Israeli military and armed detachments of the so-called army for the protection of southern Lebanon continue aggravating the situation in Lebanon's south. Over the past twenty-four hours, they repeatedly brought down artillery fire on populated localities there and made attempts at penetrating the locations of the U.N. Interim Force (UNIFIL). The provocative actions compelled the UNIFIL command to alert its troops and enhance the patrolling of roads. At the same time a considerable concentration of Israeli troops is being observed on the border with Lebanon.

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS MESSAGES TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

Kim Il-song Message

LD121639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people and myself I send you and through you the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Government and Soviet people the warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings on the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The October Socialist Revolution, accomplished by the Russian working class, was an important event which opened the new era in the turn from capitalism to socialism, and the working class and oppressed nations of the whole world drew great inspiration from the emergence of the first worker-peasant state in human history.

After the October Revolution the Soviet people, encircled by imperialism, defended their revolutionary gains with their blood, and in accordance with the socialist building program advanced by Lenin they performed the great historical deed of socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture and transformed their formerly backward country into a developed socialist power, thus making a great contribution to the cause of the development of world revolution.

Today the Soviet people, under the CPSU's leadership, are launching a vigorous struggle to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice in all the fraternal Soviet people's successes in revolution and building and wholeheartedly wish you and the Soviet people even greater successes in the struggle for the Soviet state's prosperity and development.

I take this opportunity to express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples, formed during the common struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the great cause of socialism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, will strengthen still further.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK president.

Yi Chang-ok Greetings

LD151015 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text of DPRK premier's greetings message to Kosygin]

[Text] To Comrade A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

I send you the warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings on the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Korean people are sincerely glad that the Soviet people, marking the October holiday, are achieving great successes in the labor struggle for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress, and warmly congratulate them on these successes.

I take this opportunity to express confidence that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries--Korea and the Soviet Union --will continue to strengthen and develop still further, and I sincerely wish you and the fraternal Soviet people great new successes in the struggle for the country's prosperity.

[Signed] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

Congratulations From Afghanistan's Amin

LD140949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Text of Hafizollah Amin message under the general headline "Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium;

To Comrade A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

It is with great joy that I send to you, dear comrades, to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Soviet Government, and also to the fraternal and friendly people of the USSR, on behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council, government and working people of Afghanistan and on my own account the most cordial congratulations on the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. It may be noted with deep satisfaction that since the victorious April revolution the friendship, good neighborliness and fruitful cooperation between Afghanistan and the USSR have strengthened and become really fraternal. I am confident that these friendly and cordial relations, and also our all-round cooperation, accord with the interests of our countries' working people and the peoples of other socialist states and of all progressive mankind, make a great contribution to strengthening peace and security in the world and promote mankind's progress. It gives me great joy to send you my cordial, friendly congratulations and to wish you good health during these days, when the people of the USSR, other socialist countries and all progressive mankind are marking the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

I am confident that the USSR's fraternal people, under your wise leadership and following the CPSU's instructions, will achieve even greater successes in all spheres, and your struggle for lasting peace on our world will gain still greater recognition throughout the world.

[Signed] Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan.

Nureddin Kianuri Congratulations

LD131201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Text of Nureddin Kianuri message under general heading "Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee.

Dear Comrades:

In connection with the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we convey on behalf of the Tudeh Party of Iran [Narodnaya Partiya Irana] Central Committee, all its members and the Iranian working people the most sincere congratulations and best wishes to you and through you to all members of the glorious CPSU and to the heroic Soviet people.

The victorious banner of the October Revolution, accomplished under the leadership of the party headed by the great Lenin, was raised over the world 62 years ago.

The October Revolution was a social revolution of historically unprecedented significance and the world's first victorious working class revolution, which through creating Soviet power and the first socialist state carried out fundamental, radical transformations and laid the foundations for the development of the new history of human society.

The 20th century is imprinted upon world history as the century of October. The October Revolution, for the first time in the history of mankind, transferred power to the working class--the class to which any forms of exploitation, social injustice or despotism of one people over another are alien.

The October Revolution eliminated the old capitalist system, laid the foundations of a new socialist order, dealt a crushing blow to the world system of imperialism and refuted the immutability of the thesis of the "eternal" nature of rule by capitalists.

This revolution inspired the working people's masses to the struggle against capitalist procedures and for the establishment of a system without exploitation, created favorable conditions for the implementation of socialist revolutions in other parts of the world, promoted the unification of the socialist countries and thereby introduced impressive historical changes into the correlation of forces in the world arena in favor of the broad anti-imperialist front and against imperialism and reaction.

The historic victory of October gave new force and ideological impetus to the struggle of the international working class and inspired it with hope for further victories. As a result of the unprecedented gains it has achieved, this revolution has laid reliable material foundations for the revolutionary and liberation movements of all oppressed peoples in the world.

The century of October is the epoch of workers' revolutions, successes for national liberation movements, victories for human society over exploitation, tyranny and reaction and victories of light over darkness. The path of October establishes the true social justice of the working people, gives them confidence in the future and leads mankind toward flourishing and universal prosperity.

For the last 62 years the historic gains of October have been, and remain, a light and a guiding banner for the liberation movements for peoples in colonial and dependent countries.

All the people's movements and the revolutions achieved during this period of success have directly or indirectly used the ideas of October and the international assistance and material and moral support of the state engendered by October. Our motherland --Iran--was the first country to receive material and moral assistance from the young Soviet republic immediately after the October Revolution.

In December 1917 the great Lenin, in his historic appeal to the Muslim working people of the East, announced the abolition of all unequal treaties foisted by Russian tsarism on our country's people and of all agreements concluded between tsarist Russia and British imperialism on the partition of Iran, and also the annulment of the concessions and economic, customs, financial and political privileges to tsarist Russia on Iranian territory.

In the course of the universal uprising by the heroic Iranian people our motherland again received international solidarity and powerful support from the motherland of October. In a talk with a PRAVDA correspondent Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stated clearly and resolutely that the Soviet Union "is against outside interference in Iran's internal affairs by anyone, in any form and under any pretext" and that "events of a purely internal nature are taking place in that country," and all questions associated with those events must be resolved by the Iranian people themselves.

This support again demonstrated the consistency of the Soviet Union's position in defense of the Leninist principle of the peoples' freedom to determine their own destiny and its unchanging policy of support for national liberation movements. This principled position meant that shameless American imperialism could not use violence against the Iranian people, as a result of which our people received the opportunity to act against internal and foreign enemies, relying on their own efforts.

It is to be regretted that there are people who, defying reality, try to blacken the Soviet state's solidarity with the people's revolution in Iran and that country's traditional friendship with our country and take any opportunity to rank the motherland of October with the United States under the label of "superpower" and thereby distract the attention of Iran's revolutionary people from the danger of the conspiracies of American imperialism and international Zionism.

The Iranian people consider the USSR their sincere friend and value this friendship highly. All attempts by the internal and foreign enemies of the whole people's revolution in Iran, and also by those who from their narrow class positions seek to kindle enmity toward the USSR--the Iranian people's most sincere friend--are doomed to failure.

After great revolutionary battles, relying on the historic alliance of genuinely revolutionary forces and organizations, the heroic Iranian people were able to destroy one of the strongest bridgeheads of international imperialism and reaction--the shah's cruel despotism. From the beginning of the revolutionary upsurge our party attached great significance to the creation of a united front of all revolutionary forces. The Tudeh Party has invariably placed a high assessment on the resolute and consistent position of Imam Khomeyni as leader of the revolution and on his struggle for the elimination of imperialist domination and the shah's oppression, the guaranteeing of social freedoms and the improvement of living conditions for working people in city and countryside, and has supported this position with all its might.

The Tudeh Party has fought and is fighting against all rightwing and leftwing extremes damaging to the revolution and considers disunity of forces to be the main hindrance in the matter of achieving victory at the next stage of the revolution.

At present the Iranian revolution is going through one of the most difficult and decisive stages. Counterrevolutionary forces--imperialism, Zionism, remnants of the previous regime and other counterrevolutionary elements--are making use of every opportunity to organize conspiracies and implement their sinister plans.

In these conditions the Tudeh Party declares to all national patriotic forces that counterrevolution is the main danger and believes that this danger can be averted by an alliance of all anti-imperialist forces, all forces defending the working people's interests. Our party has already repeatedly declared its readiness for sincere cooperation with all forces with a view to creating a united people's front and has spared no efforts to this end.

We have delcared with the utmost resolution that the main enemy of the Iranian revolution is American imperialism and international Zionism, and underestimating the importance of an alliance between all forces in the struggle against the perfidious enemy could lead the Iranian people's revolution into tragic consequences.

Dear Comrades!

On the 62d anniversary of the glorious Great October Socialist Revolution we wish you great new successes in the cause of implementing Lenin's great aspirations, in the cause of building developed socialism and creating the material and technical base of communism, in the cause of the struggle to establish the principles of socialist democracy and in the struggle for peace, freedom, equality and happiness for all the world's working people!

Long live the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

May the friendship between the peoples of Iran and the Soviet Union strengthen!

May the banner of the glorious victory of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism flutter aloft!

With fraternal greetings,

[Signed] Tudeh Party Central Committee:

Nureddin Kianuri, first secretary.

Moscow Persian Report

NC141743 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 9 Nov 79 NC

[Congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Tudeh Party of Iran to the CPSU on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Excerpts] Sixty-two years ago the October Revolution flag, under the leadership of the great Lenin, was hoisted over the world. The October Revolution is unprecedented in importance to world history. This was the first victorious revolution by the working class, which, by establishing government by Soviets and forming the first socialist government, carried out fundamental changes at the foundations and firmly established a new era in human social history. The 20th century is known as the century of the October Revolution.

Our country, Iran, was the first nation to benefit from the material and spiritual help of the Soviet Republic.

In his historic December 1917 message to the Muslim workers of our country, the great Lenin announced the abolition of all unequal agreements that had been imposed on the people of our nation by the tsarist Russian regime and of all the agreements between tsarist Russia and British imperialism regarding the division of Iran. He waived concession rights and economic, customs duties and financial superiority.

In the united rising of the champion people of Iran, our nation once again benefited from international solidarity and the powerful support of the country that is the cradle of the October Revolution. Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU, in an interview with PRAVDA explicitly and categorically announced that the Soviet Union is opposed to foreign interference in Iran's internal affairs in any form or on any pretext whatsoever; all incidents taking place in this country have an internal aspect and all problems arising must be solved by the people of Iran themselves.

As a result of their great revolutionary battles, the champion people of Iran were able, by reliance on the true historic and united revolutionary forces and organizations, to destroy the cruel regime of the shah, which was one of the most powerful supports of imperialism and international reaction. Our party has, from the start of the revolution, given great importance to a united front of all the revolutionary forces. The Tudeh Party of Iran has firmly believed in the continuing policies of Imam Khomeyni, identified as the leader of the revolution, in his struggle for the removal of [word indistinct] imperialism and cruelty of the shah and to secure social freedoms and welfare for the workers in towns and villages, and supports these policies with all its might. The Tudeh Party struggles and will struggle against extreme right and left, which are detrimental to the revolution, and it counts the scattering of such forces as the chief principles of the victory's promises. The Iranian revolution is passing through one of its most difficult stages. Counterrevolutionary forces--imperialism, Zionism, remnants of the former regime and other counterrevolutionary agents are using every possible means for plotting and carrying out their ominous plans.

French Communists Anniversary Greetings

LD090752 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The French Communist Party Central Committee has sent a congratulatory telegram to the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the October Revolution. The cooperation between our two parties, notes the greeting, truly promotes the development of the struggle for peace, disarmament and international cooperation in the interests of our two countries and friendship between our peoples.

Italian Communist Party Message

LD090754 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 8 Nov 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party has addressed a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, expressing cordial brotherly greetings to all communists, workers and peoples of the Soviet Union.

The message reaffirms the aspiration of the Italian communists to work for the consolidation and expansion of relations between our countries, as well as in the interest of detente and peace in Europe and throughout the world. The message also confirms their aspiration to develop the friendly relations which exist between the Italian communists and the CPSU on the basis of reciprocal respect for their autonomy and in the spirit of international solidarity.

Angola's Dos Santos Greeting

LD141637 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Text of Angolan President dos Santos greeting message to Brezhnev]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On behalf of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Labor Party Central Committee Politburo, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and myself personally, I send through you warmest and most sincere greetings to the Soviet people, the CPSU and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The revolutionary working people of the Angolan motherland, who are building socialism and guarding its territorial integrity, guided by the teaching of the unforgettable and eternally living Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, send combat greeting to the world's first socialist state with which they have become brothers in the struggle for the right of peoples to be free, for peace and social progress.

May the bonds of friendship and solidarity existing between our peoples, parties and governments stregthen, and may multilateral cooperation stregthen and expand.

The struggle continues.

Victory is inevitable!

With profound and fraternal respect!

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Carter's Congratulatory Message

LD131109 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Text of U.S. President Carter's greeting message to Brezhnev]

[Text] To Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Esteemed Mr Chairman,

On the occasion of your national holiday it gives me pleasure to convey on behalf of the U.S. people congratulations and best wishes to you personally and to the USSR people.

We in the United States remain deeply devoted to the cause of improving and expanding our bilateral relations as an important element of the quest for peace on earth and international justice. The SALT II treaty signed this summer in Vienna has demonstrated how successfully our two states can cooperate in attaining these goals. May the same success accompany us in joint actions to resolve remaining problems.

Respectively [Signed] J. Carter, president of the United States.

Fidel Castro Greetings

LD141009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 79 p 4 LD

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government and the dear Soviet people the warmest and most fraternal congratulations on behalf of our party Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers and the entire Cuban people. The date of 7 November 1917 was a historic milestone for Russia and marked the start of a new era--an era of profound social changes for all mankind. In-depth study of the treasury of revolutionary experience accumulated by the world's first worker and peasant state in the struggle against imperialism and any other forms of capitalist exploitation and discrimination is an essential duty for present and future generations. In celebrating the anniversary of the victory of the world's first socialist revolution, we assess highly the CPSU's efforts in pursuing a consistent foreign policy aimed at attaining peace throughout the world, making detente irreversible and averting the nuclear threat. Convincing testimony to this is to be found in the Soviet Government's tireless efforts to conclude the SALT II treaty and the important decision to reduce the Soviet Armed Forces on GDR territory. On this notable date we welcome as our own the Soviet Union's outstanding successes in implementing the program to strengthen developed socialist society and to advance along the path of building communist society and implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

We take this opportunity to express once more our profound thanks to the Soviet Union for the constant and extraordinarily important support which it has rendered and continues to render to our country in all spheres since those hard days when imperialism began to undertake criminal actions, establishing a blockade against our people. We note with great satisfaction that the close and indestructible ties of friendship and cooperation linking our countries' parties, governments and peoples--ties based on the most lofty principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and tempered in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism--are being strengthened increasingly with every passing day.

We again express to you our warm, cordial wishes for new victories in resolving a hard and noble task--implementing for the first time in human history the ideals of Marx, Engels and Lenin--and we also wish you good health and personal happiness. We express the warmest wishes for the further consolidation and development of the fraternal relations existing between the peoples and parties of the USSR and Cuba.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

PYONGYANG MEETING COMMEMORATES OCTOBER REVOLUTION

LD080849 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "To Greet the October Festival"]

[Excerpt] Pyongyang, 5 November--A ceremonial meeting marking the 62d anniversary of Great October was held today in one of the DPRK capital's largest halls--the Pyongyang People's Palace of Culture. The meeting was attended by Kim Hwan, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kang Hui-won, vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council; Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee, other party figures and statesmen, foremost production workers of Pyongyang plants and factories and representatives of the capital's public.

Yi Chang-son, DPRK minister of culture and art, who addressed the meeting, emphasized that the Great October Socialist Revolution was a historic event in the history of mankind. On behalf of the entire Korean people the speaker conveyed fraternal greetings and warm congratulations to the Soviet Union's working people in connection with the 62d anniversary of October. He expressed confidence that the traditional relations of friendly cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK will continue developing for the good of both countries' peoples.

DIGNITARIES ATTENDING USSR EMBASSY RECEPTIONS ABROAD LISTED

LD141521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--Receptions marking the 62d anniversary of Great October were held at USSR embassies abroad.

The receptions were attended by:

In Berlin--E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers;

In Budapest--J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, P. Losonczi, chairman of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and G. Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers;

In Warsaw--H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council;

In Havana--Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers, and Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first vice president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces;

In Prague--G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and L. Strougal, CSSR premier;

In Sofia--T. Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers;

In Ulaanbaatar--Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium;

In Hanoi--Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's Government;

In Bucharest--G. Radulescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and deputy chairman of the Romanian State Council;

In Belgrade--A. Marinc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium;

In Pyongyang--Kim Hwan, member of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee Political Committee and secretary of the KWP Central Committee;

In Helsinki--Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen, and Prime Minister M. Koivisto;

In Rome--F. Cossiga, Italian prime minister;

In Washington--C. Vance, U.S. secretary of state;

In Nicosia--S. Kiprianou, president of Cyprus;

In Beirut--Lebanese Prime Minister S. al-Huss;

In Luanda--Lucio Lara, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee.

There were also receptions at USSR embassies in Paris, London, Bonn, Vienna, Madrid, Stockholm, Ottawa, Mexico City, Kabul, Tehran, Baghdad and other capitals.

PRAISE FOR REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS USHERED IN BY OCTOBER

LD140939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Banners of October Fly Above the World"]

[Text] On 7 November 1917 the following words, which were to spread across the globe, issued from the sessions hall of the Petrograd Soviet of Workers and Soldiers' Deputies: "Today marks the beginning of a new period in Russian history, and this, the third Russian revolution must ultimately lead to the victory of socialism." These words of Lenin's proved prophetic.

Today, on the very eve of the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the enormity of the advance made by mankind at that time can be seen particularly clearly. Not only did that revolution result in the triumph of socialism over one sixth of the globe, it also brought about changes of world-wide historic significance in the destiny of the entire world. V.I. Lenin rightly saw October as the prolog to the most profound qualitative changes in the lives of the world's peoples.

"For almost a quarter of a century," Henri Barbusse wrote, "Lenin step by step, gradually prepared the most astounding revolution in the history of mankind. He gave his whole being to the task facing him. Throughout all of those years he never ceased to be the movement's true leader and inspirer: It was he who struck the deliberate and decisive blow which in October 1917 transformed the face of the whole world and changed the course of world history."

Under the leadership of the Communist Party formed by V.I. Lenin our people transformed the first socialist state into a beacon for the oppressed and a mighty bulwark in their struggle for peace and freedom. The communists countered the system of exploitation and coercion with a completely new system free from both social and national oppression. Socialism not only proclaims but also establishes genuine equality and guarantees every citizen rights unprecedented in history. The banner of human rights and freedoms is the banner of socialism.

After laying the cornerstones of such a system the October Revolution gave rise to the greatest social movement in history for transforming life in line with the principles of socialism and true democracy. Today this irrepressible movement has radically altered the face of the world.

"Literally before our eyes," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 25th CPSU Congress, "the world is changing and changing for the better. Our people and our party are not passive spectators of these changes. No, we are active participants in them. The labor of the Soviet people, who are building communism, and the activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Government in the international arena are a worthy contribution to the cause of social progress."

With its successes, its humane and liberating ideas, and by this way of life itself, socialism is inspiring the working class and the working people of the whole world to struggle against capital and for peace, freedom and the bright future of mankind.

Socialism counters the imperialist policy of disuniting and setting the peoples at odds with one another with the policy of cooperation among peoples. Friendship among peoples is one of October's biggest gains.

More and more millions of people who are striving to put an end to poverty and injustice are rising up under the banner of proletarian internationalism raised aloft by communists. In our time unprecedented circumstances have arisen for further accelerating the world revolutionary process. Headed by the militant communist vanguard the workers' movement in bourgeois countries is making new advances and its struggle is being directed with increasing confidence at capitalism's very foundations.

The triumph of October put an end to imperialism's omnipotence. The world of oppression, colonialism and racism was dealt a death blow. The tornado of liberating revolutions swept away the colonial empires. Peoples, who for centuries had languished in bondage squared their shoulder and attained freedom. The young nation states are making a growing contribution to world civilization.

The land of the soviets entered the arena of history carrying the banner of a just and democratic peace. Ridding society of predatory wars, halting the arms race, achieving disarmament and establishing a lasting peace--such is socialism's ideal, for the triumph of which the CPSU and the Soviet state and the other socialist community countries are tirelessly and consistently struggling. For almost 35 years now the long-suffering European Continent has been spared the horrors of war. [paragraph continues]

The principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different systems, which socialism proclaims, are becoming the basic principles of international relations. Credit for this is chiefly due to the system which October brought into being.

There are, of course, no grounds for complacency. The enemies of detente and disarmament have not laid down their weapons. Unless they are rebuffed, everything which the peace-loving states and peoples have managed to achieve through long, hard struggle may be cancelled out. The latest evidence of this is the feverish efforts of the North Atlantic bloc's military to carry out the plans to deploy new types of U.S. nuclear missile weapons on West European territory. It will require the peace-loving countries and peoples' most vigorous efforts to thwart these dangerous plans. Peace must be struggled for, and detente must be strengthened and made irreversible!

Socialism is the standard bearer of this struggle. It is from the Soviet Union and from the other countries of our community that initiatives of decisive importance for the destiny of world peace invariably have come and continue to come. The outstanding new peace initiative by the CPSU and the Soviet Government set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's 6 October Berlin speech was given the peoples' active support. Life demonstrates that socialism and peace are indivisible.

Great October built a highway to socialism. A significant proportion of mankind is today already traveling along that highway. Tomorrow more and more peoples will follow this historically-proven route.

On the eve of the glorious holiday the CPSU Central Committee proclaims:

"Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution--the main event of the 20th century and the start of mankind's worldwide historic turn away from capitalism toward socialism!"

EDITORIAL ON USSR PEOPLE'S 'PRIDE, OPTIMISM' ON JUBILEE

LD141101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Along the Path of October--To Communism!"]

[Text] There is nationwide celebration in the cities and villages of our immense motherland. Gripped by a common elan and enthusiasm and ardent patriotic feelings, Soviet people are joyfully greeting the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

This glorious date is for us the greatest and dearest holiday. All working people on earth celebrate it along with us. The day of the birth of the land of the soviets, which marked the start of mankind's worldwide historic turn away from capitalism toward socialism, is a worldwide, international [mezhdunarodnyy, internatsionalnyy] holiday.

More than 60 years separate us from the 20th century's main event which ushered in the era of the communist transformation of the world. And each October anniversary is a new page in these annals, a new landmark in developing and strengthening the socialist system produced by the greatest of revolutions. Real socialism's forces and influence on the course of world history are growing with every passing year and its example shines increasingly brightly before the eyes of working mankind.

Soviet people embark on the October review of their socialist gains with a sense of patriotic pride. [paragraph continues]

We are proud that the developed socialist society that we have built as a natural stage on the path of the ascent to communism embodies the highest achievement of social progress. Now, at the stage of mature socialism, our system's truly humane nature and creative potential, which were reflected in the new USSR Constitution, are being revealed to an increasing extent.

The fullest utilization of this tremendous potential is the pivot of the Communist Party's policy and tireless organizing activity. Soviet people are gladdened by the wonderful results of consistent implementation of the party's political course, in elaborating which the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum played an outstanding role. In the past years the country has made great strides and we have scaled new heights in creating the material and technical base of communism. The policy line adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress and successfully implemented by the party is aimed at further developing the economy, raising production efficiency and work quality and improving working people's lives. It is the line of improving socialist democracy and consolidating the fraternal friendship among all the USSR's nations and nationalities, of strengthening our motherland's defense might and insuring lasting peace and international security.

The CPSU's wise policy, multiplied by the people's selfless labor, and the organic fusion of the party's efforts and the initiative and energy of millions of people insure all the successes in communist building. The main source of our strength is working people's consciousness and heroism. Noting this 60 years ago, V.I. Lenin said that the reason for our victories is the direct appeal of the party and soviet power to the working people, and ability to explain to the masses why it is necessary to concentrate as hard as possible first on one, then on another aspect of soviet work at particular times and the ability to rouse the masses' energy, heroism and enthusiasm, focusing efforts of a revolutionary intensity on the most important immediate task.

It is precisely this ability to inspire and mobilize Soviet people that distinguishes our party. This is also the essence of its October slogans. Appealing to the workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia, the Central Committee urges them to implement the decisions of the historic 25th CPSU Congress with still greater energy, realize developed socialism's potential, develop more widely the movement for a fitting welcome for the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and learn to live, work and struggle in Leninist, communist fashion. The party summons the working people to new achievements for the good and happiness of the socialist motherland.

The Soviet people are bearing aloft the banner of October, the victorious international banner of all fighters for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism. October's motherland has been and remains the invincible bastion of the revolutionary, progressive forces of our time. Shoulder to shoulder with us the fraternal peoples of the entire socialist community are successfully building the new life, deriving faith and courage from mutual support, solidarity and inviolable cohesion. When we build up the homeland's economic and scientific and technical potential and its might, we are thereby strengthening the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world and worthily fulfilling our sacred international duty.

Today, as they interpret the results and experience of the path that has been traveled, the results of world historical development in the past 62 years, Soviet people look ahead to the future with optimism. [paragraph continues]

The future belongs to the forces of social progress, socialism and communism. This unshakable confidence rings out with the utmost force in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words: "The great path started in October 1917, the great struggle for communism continue. Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote:'...In entering on the struggle, we must desire victory and be able to indicate the real way to it.' We desire victory. We know the way to it. And we will achieve victory; we will achieve communism."

The cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution is invincible, just as the people who carried out the revolution, the great Soviet people who are building a communist society, are invincible. In their heroic struggle and creative labor they are rallying more and more closely around their proven vanguard--the Communist Party, equipped with the revolutionary Marxist-Leninist teaching.

"Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward, to the victory of communism!"

OFFICIALS ADDRESS MOSCOW RAYON MEETINGS ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

LD141203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 79 p 2 LD

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meetings of Working People"]

[Text] Muscovites, just like all Soviet people, are greeting the October holiday in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm.

Ceremonial meetings devoted to the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution are being held in rayons of the capital and workers collectives. Such meetings were held on 2 November in 17 city rayons: Babyshkinskiy, Voroshilovskiy, Gagarinskiy, Zhdanovskiy, Zelenogradskiy, Kiyevskiy, Kirovskiy, Krasnogvardeyskiy, Krasnopresnenskiy, Leningradskiy, Lyublinskiy, Moskvoretskiy, Pervomayskiy, Perovskiy, Proletarskiy, Sverdlovskiy and Sokolnicheskiy.

Reports were delivered at the meetings by L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department; V.G. Afansyev, chief editor of PRAVDA; M.A. Prokofyev, USSR minister of education; L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; P.K. Luchinskiy, V.N. Sevruk, O.P. Shchepin, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Departments; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; officials of the Moscow Gorkom and other organizations.

Meetings were also held in the following rayons: Baumanskiy, Dzerzhinskiy, Zheleznodorozhniy, Oktyabrskiy, Sevastopolskiy, Timiryazevskiy, Tushinskiy, Frunzenskiy, and Cheremushskiy. Reports were delivered by P.F. Alekseyev, chief editor of IZVESTIYA; M.V. Gramov, G.S. Strizhov and P.G. Yanovskiy, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; and others.

CORRECTION TO USTINOV SPEECH ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

The following correction should be made to the article entitled "Reportage on Red Square Anniversary Parade" and subtitled "Ustinov Speech at Parade" published in the 7 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page P 18.

Paragraph two, lines eleven and twelve should read...of the program for raising the level of agricultural production. Socialist competition for raising the efficiency of production and the quality of work is being practised throughout the country.

NEW CHARTER ADOPTED FOR SOVIET CONSUMER COOPERATIVES

LD141816 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 14 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--Soviet consumer cooperative organizations actively participate in the international cooperative movement, consistently come out for unity of progressive cooperative organizations of all countries in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. This is one of the main provisions of the new charter of the consumer cooperative society which was adopted today at the 10th Congress of the Soviet Consumer Cooperative Organizations, which is under way in Moscow. The new charter of the Central Union of Consumer Societies of the USSR (Centrosoyuz of the USSR) has also been endorsed.

The adoption of these documents to replace those which were in effect for more than 30 years has been necessitated by considerable changes in the economic and public activities of the cooperative organizations, linked with the rapid growth of the Soviet economy. It is for the first time that the charter seals the Centrosoyuz's right of legislative initiative. Much space is assigned to the development of cooperative democracy, involvement of all shareholders to the management of their societies.

The congress took the decision of the report of the Centrosoyuz's board. The decision specifies directions of activities of the Soviet consumer cooperative organizations for the next few years. One of them envigoration of cooperation with cooperative organizations of other countries. The 60 million-strong echelon of Soviet cooperators will be making their contribution to the struggle for peace, international detente and cooperation, against the arms race.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN GOVERNMENT SESSION

LD131013 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[GRUZINFORM report: "Shock Tempo for the Final Stretch of the Year"]

[Excerpts] A joint enlarged session of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers has taken place, at which the results of the fulfillment of the republic's state plan for economic and social development for the first 9 months of 1979 and tasks in the successful completion of the economic year 1979 were discussed.

A report was delivered by Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers. The results of the session were summed up by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

GEORGIAN PRESIDIUM APPOINTS INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CHIEF

LD131349 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Text of Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Comrade G.K. Lordkipanidze chairman of the Georgian SSR Committee for Surveillance of Safety Precautions in Industry and for Mine Inspection]

[Text] The Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that Comrade Georgiy Konstantinovich Lordkipanidze be appointed chairman of the Georgian SSR Committee for Surveillance of Safety Precautions in Industry and for Mine Inspection.

[Signed] P. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Lashkarashvili, secretary of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14 NOVEMBER

LD150731 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14 November. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

The procurement of fodder has been completed in Kazakhstan. Meadowland and sown grasses have been cut from more than 30 million hectares. More than 16 million tons of hay has been provided for farms, 2 million more than the plan task. The fodder crop was particularly successful in Tselinogradskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Kokchetavskaya oblasts, where an 18-month supply has been laid in. Much silage, haylage, root crops for fodder and vitaminized grassmeal has also been laid in. (0100 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, 10,000 tractors and 4,500 combine harvesters have been overhauled so far, using up-to-date industrial methods. Over the whole country, according to figures as they have come in since the beginning of November, more than 180,000 tractors and about 77,000 grain harvesting combines have been sent for overhaul. (0500 GMT)

Turkemenia farmers completed the sowing of winter crops, which occupy 86,000 hectares, mainly in the zone of the Karakumskiy Canal. Large areas are sown to winter wheat. (1200 GMT)

In Saratovskaya a new irrigation system is being made ready for commissioning in the Volga Valley. The complex, named after Gagarin, will provide Volga water to 15,000 hectares of arid but fertile land for the production of feed crops, vegetables and potatoes, grain, industrial and other crops. A principal feature of the Gagarinskaya system is the high degree of automation. Control will be effected from a central console using the Saratov-2 minicomputer, handling data on water flow throughout the system, including the nine pumping stations. (1330 GMT)

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES OMSKAYA OBLAST ON RECORD HARVEST

LD141421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text of greetings message from L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, to the party, government and people of Omskaya Oblast, congratulating them for a record harvest, published under the headline "On a Great Labor Victory!"]

[Text] To the Omskaya Obkom of the CPSU, the Omskiy Oblispolkom, workers in agriculture, managers and specialists of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, scientists, party, administrative trade union and Komsomol workers and all the working people of Omskaya Oblast.

Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee notes with great satisfaction that workers in agriculture in Omskaya Oblast have grown a record harvest of grain crops this year and have overfulfilled socialist obligations in in the sale to the state of grain, potatoes and vegetables. A total of 2 million tons of high quality grain has been poured into the homeland's elevators, including over 1 million tons of hardy, strong and valuable types of wheat. Such a large quantity of grain has been procured for the first time. A considerable contribution to increasing production and procurement of grain has been made by the virgin rayons of the oblast.

The successes achieved in farming are the result of a stubborn implementation in practice of the agrarian policy of the CPSU, high craftsmanship and selfless labor of agricultural workers, purposeful organizational and mass political work of the oblast party organization and harmonious work by agricultural, procurement and transport enterprises, with great help from the working people of the town of Omsk.

The CPSU Central Committee warmly and sincerely congratulates kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers, managers, specialists of farms, scientists, workers in agricultural and procurement organs, collectives of industrial enterprises, transport organizations, educational establishments giving aid to the village, party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol workers and all the working people of the oblast for this great labor victory.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the conviction that workers in agriculture of the oblast supported by the ever growing help from the state, using the experience amassed, will cement the results achieved and carry out wintering of cattle in an organized manner and achieve new successes in raising agricultural production and the implementation in practice of the historic decisions of the 25th congress of the party and the CPSU Central Committee July 1978 Plenum.

[signed] L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES ANDIZHANSKIY OBKOM BUREAU SESSION

LD131033 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 20 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "Higher Rate and Quality of Harvesting"]

[Excerpts] Andizhan, 19 October--Now more than ever before it is important that each day and each hour during the cotton harvesting and procurement is used skillfully and with the greatest possible efficiency. While the weather is dry the harvesting production process must operate at maximum speed. This was the conclusion drawn at the enlarged session of the Andizhanskiy Obkom Bureau which took place today with the participation of the raykom and gorkom first secretaries, and chiefs of rayispolkoms, gorispolkoms, a of number of farms and oblast organizations. S. Mamarasulov, obkom first secretary, reported on the progress of cotton procurements.

Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, addressed the session.

CORRECTION TO FIGURES ON ESTONIAN FARM SALES TO STATE

In the item entitled "Estonia Overfulfills Plans for Grain, Potatoes, Vegetables," published in the 8 November Agricultural Affairs section of the DAILY REPORT, T 2, the final line of the only paragraph should read: "of potatoes and 63,000 tons of vegetables."

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES AIMS OF INTERCOSMOS-20 EXPERIMENT

LD131629 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent interview with Academician R. Sagdeyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute: "Satellites and the Ocean"]

[Text] The artificial earth satellite Intercosmos-20 has been launched into circumterrestrial orbit. It has been launched with a view to making a comprehensive study of the surface of the world's oceans and to gather by automation scientific information from ground-based platforms and marine buoys. At our correspondent's request, Academician R. Sagdeyev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute, describes the new multiple-level experiment which is being implemented by the joint efforts of scientists from the socialist countries.

One of the most important "satellite professions" is the study of oceans. In recent years a completely new science--space oceanology--has arisen at the juncture of two elements--the ocean and space. Artificial earth satellites, manned spacecraft, and orbital stations make it possible to collect extremely valuable and sometimes unique scientific information about the ocean.

Thus, modern optical equipment makes it possible to register, from space, zones of increased biological productivity in the ocean. Because of the presence of minute water plants--phytoplankton containing chlorophyll--these zones are distinguished by the color of the water.

Infrared radiometers installed on board space laboratories make it possible to measure the temperature of the sea surface to an accuracy of fractions of one degree. Here measurements can be made simultaneously over the entire expanse of the world's oceans. The border of warm and cold currents in the ocean, ocean eddies, and areas covered by ice can be clearly seen on the images obtained from the satellites in the infrared range.

Fully automated radiometric apparatus for observing the earth's surface was first installed in 1968 on the Cosmos-243 satellite. Simultaneous measurements of the earth's radiation over a broad waveband make possible the all-weather study of the ocean's properties and enable us to ascertain regions of pollution--for instance oil slicks--trace the development and attenuation of storms and so forth.

Observations from space have already provided scientists with a large amount of valuable scientific information. In particular, on the basis of photographs taken from the Salyut orbital stations and automated satellites, the shallow shelf zones of the Black Sea, the Azov, Caspian and Aral seas and Sea of Okhotsk have been studied. Deciphering the space photographs of coastal waters has made it possible to reveal which regions are likely to contain oil and gas. Information has arrived regularly on storm disturbance zones and on ice conditions in regions of interest to shipping. But to say that we already have a regular space service for oceanological research would be premature. A whole series of problems still remains unresolved.

Above all considerable difficulties have arisen with regard to the interpretation of satellite pictures obtained in various sections of the electromagnetic spectrum. In addition the ocean is very perfidiously structured.

For instance, if we measure the temperature of the sea surface by remote-controlled radiometer, the data we obtain will relate only to the very top layer of water, a few millimeters thick. We have to know the temperature deep down as well. It is precisely here that the solution of the problem of the ocean's interaction with the atmosphere is to be found, as is the key to understanding the processes of weather and climate formation.

The great importance of ocean water temperature data is borne out by the following example: deviations from the norm observed in the spring and summer of 1972 in the distribution of warm and cold waters of the Atlantic influenced the features of the movement of air masses as a result of which there was a severe drought in a number of regions of the central part of the USSR. The launching of the Intercosmos-20 satellite was aimed at resolving some of these questions.

The main task of the experiment is to carry out full-scale tests on the experimental information gathering and transmitting system developed by specialists from Hungary, the GDR, CSSR and USSR. This system will gather information from buoys via an artificial earth satellite and transmit it to consumers via a central ground-based reception station. Buoys can be used not only in oceanology but also in experimental meteorology, volcanology, regional research, for agriculture, in studying the earth's magnetism, and for many other purposes. Each buoy consists of two parts. The first is a standard unitized [unifitsirovannyy] radio terminal with its own memory and the second is a system of measuring instruments--for instance sensors for measuring water temperature and salinity, wind velocity and so forth--whose make-up can be altered depending on the tasks set. The satellite plays the part of a central computer. It collects all information from the buoy radio terminals (so far it is not faced with the task of processing this information) and transmits it to a point on earth. Here the satellite can have a "dialog" with the buoys, that is, not simply take information from them but also issue orders to them to change their operation procedure, switch to reserve sets of apparatus and so forth.

In addition, on board the satellite a set of remote-control sounding equipment operating in the visible and super-high-frequency ranges has been installed. Ocean expeditions have also been organized on scientific research ships which, in addition to ordinary sensors, have standard buoys with measuring apparatus, ship's versions of remote-control sounding apparatus installed on satellites and stations for receiving information from the satellite.

With the aid of the apparatus installed on scientific research ships, the content of phytoplankton and suspended matter at various levels in the water will be determined, and the radio brightness temperature of the "atmosphere--underlying surface" system and spectral brightness [spektralnaya yarkost] will be measured.

The broad participation in the experiment of specialists from various organizations and departments of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries shows how considerable interest is in the new system for collecting and transmitting information. The system perfected on the basis of the results of full-scale experiments could become a unique means of collecting and transmitting scientific and national-economic information from automated buoy stations placed in the ocean, installed on scientific research ships and set up in regions of earth's mainland which are hard to reach or which are of geophysical interest.